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FOR CLASS VIII

NWFP TEXTBOOK BOARD
PESHAWAR

Middle Stage English

Book 3

For

Class VIII

NWFP TEXTBOOK BOARD,
PESHAWAR

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This book was written, compiled and edited by the following committee of writers for the NWFP Textbook Board to be the sole textbook for 8th class in all schools of the NWFP and FATA

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CONTENTS

Lesson	*Title*		*Page*
1.	Muhammad (peace be upon him), the Prophet of Mercy.	...	5
2.	A Noble Deed.	...	11
3.	Tariq Burns his Boats.	...	14
4.	God Made Them All(A Poem).	...	19
5.	Allama Muhammad Iqbal.	...	21
6.	Miss Fatima Jinnah.	...	27
7.	How Pakistan Came into Being.	...	34
8.	The Hujra.	...	43
9.	Democracy.	...	47
10.	The Swing (A Poem).	...	51
11.	The Monthly Tests (A Conversation).	...	54
12.	A Letter of Invitation to a Friend to Attend Your Birthday Party.	...	58
13.	The Autobiography of a Watch.	...	61
14.	My Native land (A Poem).	...	65

15. A Letter about the choice of a Profession. ... 67
16. The Lazy Boy(A Poem) ... 70
17. Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves. ... 72
18. The Butterfly. ... 79
19. Aladin and the Magic Lamp. ... 82
20. The Crow. ... 92
21. A Faraway Someone (A Poem). ... 96
22. The United Nations. ... 98
23. The Qissa Khwani Bazaar. ... 105
24. An Application for Admission in a School. ... 110
25. The Airport and the Aeroplane. ... 113
26. Islamabad. ... 117
27. Riddles. ... 121
28. Glossary. ... 125

بسم اللہ الرحمٰن الرحیم

LESSON 1

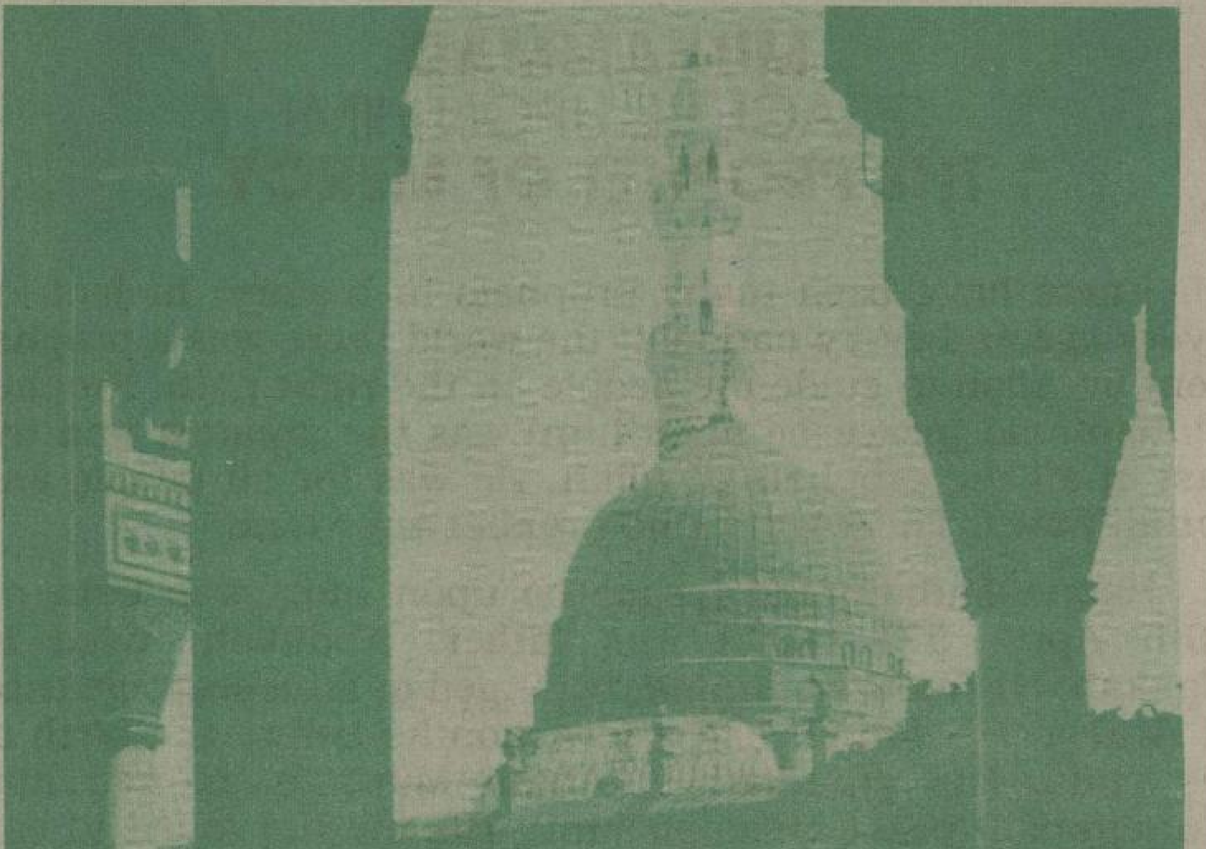
MUHAMMAD
(PEACE BE UPON HIM)
THE PROPHET OF MERCY

There have been many prophets in history. In fact for every age and every nation of the world there was a prophet sent by Allah to guide the people on the right path. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was the greatest and the last of all the prophets of Allah. He was for all people and for all times. There will be no prophet after him.

Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) was born on 20th April, 571 (A.D.). His father, Abdullah, lived in Makkah. His mother, Amina, belonged to a respectable tribe of Arabia. His father died a few months before the birth of his child. His grandfather, Abdul Muttalib, named him Muhammad (peace be upon him). His mother loved to call him Ahmad.

Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) was looked after by a foster-mother, named Haleema. He remained with her till he was five. When he was six years old, his mother took Muhammad (peace be upon him) to the grave of his father in Medina. On the way back she fell ill, and died. Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) now lived with his grandfather, Abdul Muttalib. But he also died soon afterwards. Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) was left to the care of his uncle, Abu Talib.

From his early childhood, Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) was loved and respected by all. He never told a lie and was called "Sadiq". People also called him "Amin". He was always honest and fair in his dealings with people.



Masjid-e-Nabvi

A rich and noble widow of Makkah, Khadija, was so pleased with his honesty and truthfulness that she wished to marry him. Muhammad (peace be upon him) accepted her proposal. Khadija was the first woman to become a Muslim. She is known as Ummul-Momineen, the mother of Muslims.

Our Prophet (peace be upon him) was kind, gentle and merciful. He loved the poor. He treated the orphans and the widows with kindness. He helped the slaves and the helpless. His love was for all. He would feed the hungry even if he himself had to go without food for several nights.

Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) had great respect for women. He always remembered his mother and foster-mother with great respect. "Women are weak," he said to his followers, "You should treat them with kindness and love. Their duty is to be good and modest; yours to be kind to them."

He was kind to the poor slaves. He loved them as his own children. To the Muslims he said, "Feed your slaves with such food as you eat and clothe them with such clothes as you wear. If they do wrong, pardon them. If you cannot pardon, part with them. But never treat them unkindly." Hazrat Khadija had a slave, named Zaid. Muhammad (peace be upon him) always treated him like his own child.

There was an old man who used to bring water from a distant stream for his master. Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him), the Prophet of Allah, pitied him and helped him in carrying the water. After finishing the work he said to him, "Do remember me whenever you need help again." He used to buy and carry things of everyday use for women who could not buy or carry them themselves. One day Abu Sufian said to him, "It does not suit you to carry things for the poor and low people." "I am the grandson of Hashim who served the rich and the poor alike and never hated the low", said Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him).

He was kind to birds and animals, too. One day he saw a camel driver beating his camel to go faster. The Prophet (peace be upon him) advised the camel driver, "Be kind to your animal. It is old and weak and the load is too heavy."

Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) treated even his enemies with kindness. In the battle of Hawazin, he set free as many as 6,000 prisoners of war. When Makkah was conquered, he forgave all his enemies who had given him much trouble during his life in that city.

Once the Prophet of Allah (peace be upon him) visited the city of Taif. His enemies threw stones at him and he was wounded. His friends asked him to curse his enemies. He replied, "I have not been sent to curse anyone, but to be a mercy to mankind."

From these few examples from the life of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him), it is clear that he won the hearts of his friends and enemies by love, kindness and mercy and not by force. His mercy was for all. Indeed he was Rehmatul-lil-Alamin.

May peace be upon him!

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. When and where was Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) born?
2. Why was he called Sadiq and Amin?
3. What is the meaning of "Rehmatul-lil-Alamin"?
4. Who is the "Ummul Momineen"?
5. How did Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) win the hearts of enemies and friends?

II. Choose the correct response:

1. Where did Hazrat Abdullah, the father of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him), live?
(*a*) At Taif.
(*b*) At Medina.
(*c*) At Makkah.

2. When did Hazrat Abdullah die?
(*a*) A few days before the birth of Hazrat Muhammad.
(*b*) A few weeks before the birth of Hazrat Muhammad.
(*c*) A few months before the birth of Hazrat Muhammad.

3. Where is the grave of Hazrat Abdullah?
(*a*) At Makkah.
(*b*) At Medina.
(*c*) At Taif.

4. How many prisoners were set free in the battle of Hawazin?
(*a*) Four thousand.
(*b*) Five thousand.
(*c*) Six thousand.

5. When did the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) begin to preach Islam?
(*a*) At the age of 40 years.
(*b*) At the age of 60 years.
(*c*) At the age of 20 years.

6. How did the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) deal with his enemies at the conquest of Makkah?
(*a*) He killed them.
(*b*) He punished them.
(*c*) He forgave them.

III. Choose the correct spellings:

1. (*a*) Powerful. (*b*) Powerfull. (*c*) Pawerful.
2. (*a*) Enemis. (*b*) Enimes. (*c*) Enemies.
3. (*a*) Prophat. (*b*) Phophit. (*c*) Prophet.
4. (*a*) Honesty. (*b*) Honisty. (*c*) Hanesty.
5. (*a*) Conquerer. (*b*) Conqueror. (*c*) Conquorer.
6. (*a*) Mercey. (*b*) Marcy. (*c*) Mercy.
7. (*a*) Massanger. (*b*) Messenger. (*c*) Messanger.
8. (*a*) Friend. (*b*) Freind. (*c*) Frind.
9. (*a*) Troothful. (*b*) Truthful. (*c*) Truthfull.
10. (*a*) Childern. (*b*) Childrin. (*c*) Children.

IV. From each word in list (*A*), find a word of opposite meaning in list (*B*).

A	B
________1. Young.	(*a*) Old.
________2. Enemy.	(*b*) Bad.
________3. Honesty.	(*c*) Dishonesty.
________4. Good.	(*d*) Weak.
________5. Strong.	(*e*) Friend.

V. Choose nouns from list (*B*) to the words in list (*A*).

A	B
________1. Kind.	(*a*) Service.
________2. Ill.	(*b*) Kindness.
________3. Hungry.	(*c*) Hunger.
________4. Serve.	(*d*) Hatred.
________5. Hate.	(*e*) Illness.

VI. Fill in the blanks with the following words:

to, of, in, by, on.

1. He was fond __________ children.
2. He was fed __________ the milk of Hazrat Haleema.
3. He belonged __________ a respectable tribe of Arabia.
4. He was afraid __________ none but Allah.
5. Enemies and friends were equal __________ his eyes.
6. He won the hearts of all __________ the force of love.

VII. Structure. Comparison of Adjectives.

There are three Degrees of Comparison.

1. The Positive Degree: This is a *sweet* apple.
2. The Comparative Degree: This apple is *sweeter* than the other.
3. The Superlative Degree: This apple is the *sweetest* of all.

Now give the three degrees of the following Adjectives:

1. Long. **2.** Big. **3.** Hot. **4.** Dry. **5.** Happy. **6.** Bad. **7.** Good. **8.** Many. **9.** Little. **10.** Difficult.

LESSON 2

A NOBLE DEED

Once in the early days of Islam a battle was fought between the Muslims and the non-Muslims. In this battle three brave young Muslims, Hazrat Akrama, Hazrat Haris and Hazrat Sohail were wounded. They were lying in great pain. Their lips were dry with thirst and they were crying for a few drops of water.

Meanwhile, a water-bearer came there with some water. He offered it to Hazrat Akrama. But before Hazrat Akrama put the bowl of water to his lips, he noticed that Hazrat Haris was looking at the water. He, therefore, asked the water-bearer to give it first to Hazrat Haris as his need was greater. The water-bearer, therefore, took the water to Hazrat Haris. But before he could drink, he noticed Hazrat Sohail looking at the water. He asked the water-bearer to take it to Hazrat Sohail as his need was greater than his. But as the water-bearer reached where Hazrat Sohail lay, he was already dead. The water-bearer returned to Hazrat Haris. But by then he as well as Hazrat Akrama had died too. Each one of them gave his life to save the life of the other because Islam teaches us to make sacrifices for others.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions.:

1. Why did the first young Muslim refuse to take water?
2. What was the reply of the second young Muslim?
3. What did the water-bearer notice when he reached the third wounded young Muslim?
4. Did the second and the first man take the water when the water-bearer again came to them?

II. Choose the correct response:

1. What was the name of the second man?
   - (*a*) Hazrat Sohail.
   - (*b*) Hazrat Akrama.
   - (*c*) Hazrat Haris.
2. What did they do for their brother Muslims?
   - (*a*) They sacrificed their lives.
   - (*b*) They did not sacrifice their lives.
3. How many young men were wounded?
   (*a*) Two. (*b*) Three. (*c*) Four.
4. How did their lips look like?
   (*a*) Dry. (*b*) Wet. (*c*) Moist.
5. Why were they crying?
   - (*a*) For some water.
   - (*b*) For a little water.
   - (*c*) For a few drops of water.
6. What did the third man do?
   - (*a*) He refused to take water.
   - (*b*) He drank water.
   - (*c*) He had already died.
7. Who was Hazrat Akrama?
   - (*a*) He was the third wounded man.
   - (*b*) He was the second wounded man.
   - (*c*) He was the first wounded man.

III. Write the second and third forms of the following verbs:

flight, cry, offer, take, drink, lay, die.

IV. Place together the words which mean the same in list (A) and (B).

A	B
________1. Wounded.	(*a*) Passed away.
________2. Thirst.	(*b*) Want for water.
________3. Offered.	(*c*) Observed.
________4. Noticed.	(*d*) Injured.
________5. Died.	(*e*) Presented.

V. **Rewrite the following in the Past Tense :**

1. I get up early in the morning.
2. She is a student of 8th class.
3. We respect our teachers.
4. You take tea twice a day.
5. The sun shines very brightly.
6. Their lips are dry with thirst.
7. They cry over split milk.
8. The young man refuses to take water.

VI. **Give the opposite Number of the following:**

lady, match, countries, monkey, thieves, foot, inches, teeth, man, life, slaves, buses.

VII. **Structure**: They will kick the ball to you.

Example: Will they kick the ball to you ?

(A) Change the following into interrogative:

1. We shall play the match tomorrow.
2. She will cook the meal.
3. They can lift this heavy box.
4. Arif will come late today.
5. Horses can run fast.

(B) Join any two parts to make a correct sentence:

(*Note*: When two subjects are joined by "as well as", the verb agrees in number and person with the first one.)

Example: I as well as my brother am going out.

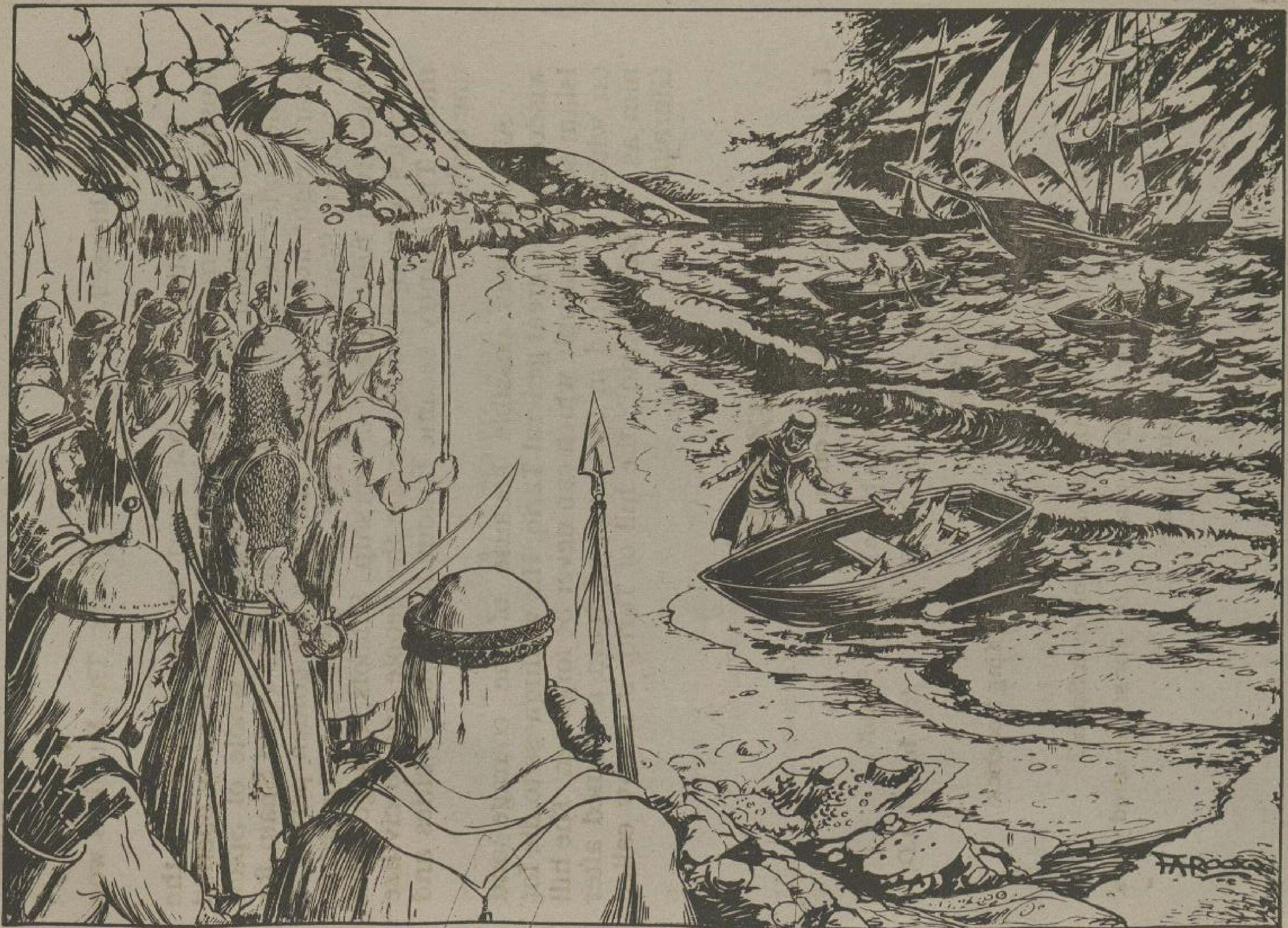
	PART *I*	**PART *II***
1.	He as well as Hazrat Akrama	am a football player.
2.	Makkah as well as Medina	are going for a picnic.
3.	He as well as I	is a Muslim country.
4.	Pakistan as well as Iran	had died.
5.	I as well as he	is a holy city.
6.	The boys as well as their teacher	is ill.

LESSON 3

TARIQ BURNS HIS BOATS

In the year 711 *A.D.*, one of the famous battles of history was fought in Spain between the Muslims and the Christians. The Muslims won a great victory over the Christians. As a result of this victory, Spain came under the Muslims and they ruled it for eight centuries.

The ruler of Spain, King Roderick, was a wicked man. He insulted one of his nobles, Count Julian, who requested Musa, the Arab Governor, for help. Musa sent a small army of 7,000 men under the command of Tariq, one of the finest generals of Islam. Later, their number increased to 12,000. The Muslim army sailed in boats and landed at the southern coast of Spain. The Christian army was several times as large. It was commanded by King Roderick. Tariq was not the man to be afraid of numbers. Before the battle started, he ordered the boats in which his army had crossed over from Morocco to be burnt, so that there was no way of retreat. Some of his men said that was not a wise thing to do. They were far away from their homes, they said, and the boats were the only means of return. When Tariq heard this, he drew out his sword and said, "Men of Islam, now we fight a battle of life and death. If we die, we shall die as martyrs to our faith. If we win, we shall become heroes of Islam. Every land is the land of our Allah, so it is our land. Let every brave man follow me." These words had a wonderful effect. The hearts of his men were filled with courage. They all shouted, "We will follow you." Then crying 'Allah-o-Akbar', they fell upon the enemy. The battle was long and bloody. The Muslims, under the able leadership of Tariq, fought bravely. Many Christians fled from the battlefield. Many more died fighting. King



Tariq Burns His Boats

Roderick himself was drowned in a river. The Muslims won the battle.

The Christians had lost heart so much that as the Muslim army marched through Spain, city after city opened its gates to them. Within two years, the whole of Spain came under the Muslim rule. The Muslims ruled Spain for nearly eight hundred years. This was the golden period of its history. Slaves were set free. The Jews and Christians were given full freedom of worship. Schools, colleges and libraries were opened to educate the people and to civilize them. The country became famous for beautiful cities and fine buildings.

All this was possible because of the courage and wisdom of the great general Tariq. His willingness to die for Islam set an example which can never be forgotten. The hill on which he landed in the south of Spain is named after him as "Jabal-ul-Tariq", the hill of Tariq. It is now called Gibraltar.

EXERCISES

I. Choose the correct one:

1. When was the famous battle fought in Spain?

   (*a*) In 701 *A.D.* (*b*) In 707 *A.D.* (c) In 711 *A.D.*

2. Who won the battle?

   (*a*) The Muslims. (*b*) King Roderick.

   (c) The Christians.

3. For how long did the Muslims rule over Spain?

   (*a*) For four hundred years. (*b*) For six hundred years

   (c) For eight hundred years.

4. Who was the Governor of Morocco?

(*a*) Musa. (*b*) Tariq. (*c*) Count Julian.

5. Who was the Commander of the Muslim army?

(*a*) Count Julian. (*b*) Musa. (*c*) Tariq.

6. Who said these words, "Every land is the land of Allah, so it is our land."

(*a*) Musa. (*b*) Tariq. (*c*) The Muslims.

II. Fill in the blanks below by using words from the following words:

dead, death, discovered, invented, loose, lose.

1. The prisoner was put to ______ .
2. I saw a ______ horse in the street.
3. Marconi ______ wireless telegraphy.
4. Columbus ______ America.
5. Don't ______ your temper.
6. The donkey was left ______ in the field.

III. Choose the correct spelling:

1. (*a*) Famous. (*b*) famose. (*c*) famouse.
2. (*a*) Senturies. (*b*) centries. (*c*) centuries.
3. (*a*) Examples. (*b*) exomples. (*c*) exemples.
4. (*a*) Enemy. (*b*) enemi. (*c*) enimy.
5. (*a*) Quarelled. (*b*) quarrelled. (*c*) quarreled.
6. (*a*) Wanderful. (*b*) wonderful. (*c*) wonderfull.

IV. Find the opposite words in column "B", to the words in column "A":

	"A"	"B"
_______1.	Question.	(*a*) defeat.
_______2.	Noble.	(*b*) wicked.
_______3.	Sad.	(*c*) happy.
_______4.	Increase.	(*d*) decrease.
_______5.	Victory.	(*e*) answer.

V. Write down the words that go together in each of the following two columns:

"A"	"B"
1. As bright _______________ .	(*a*) as stone.
2. As hard _______________ .	(*b*) as a clock.
3. As regular _______________ .	(*c*) as death.
4. As sure _______________ .	(*d*) as ABC.
5. As easy _______________ .	(*e*) as a bee.
6. As busy _______________ .	(*f*) as day.

VI. Change the verbs in the Past Tense:

1. We are playing hockey.
2. They will drink water.
3. He tells a lie.
4. He can speak in English.
5. Do you sing a song?

VII. Write the Second and Third Forms of the following verbs:

buy, catch, lead, learn, make, lose, meat, keep, send, say.

LESSON 4

GOD MADE THEM ALL

All things bright and beautiful,
All things great and small,
All things wise and wonderful,
All good God made them all,

Each little flower that opens,
Each little bird that sings.
He made their pretty colours
He made their little wings.

EXERCISES

I. Words and meanings:

	Words	**Meanings**
1.	Bright.	Shining or Sparkling.
2.	Beautiful.	Lovely.
3.	Open.	Not close.
4.	Pretty.	Very fine, attractive.
5.	Wonderful.	Surprising, amazing.
6.	Wise	Well learned.
7.	Wing.	Arms of a bird by which it flies.
8.	Colours	Different shades seen by the human eyes.

II. **From each word in list (A), find the word of opposite meaning in list (B):**

"A"	"B"
______1. Bright.	(*a*) much.
______2. Wise.	(*b*) bad.
______3. Good.	(*c*) dull.
______4. Beautiful.	(*d*) ugly.
______5. Little.	(*e*) foolish.

III. **Choose the correct answer:**

1. Who made us all?
(*a*) Our Allah. (*b*) Our parents.

2. Which has the little pretty colours ?
(*a*) Little birds. (*b*) Little things. (*c*) Little flowers.

3. What does the little flower do?
(*a*) Flies. (*b*) Opens. (*c*) Grows.

4. Which has the little wings?
(*a*) Little birds. (*b*) Little flowers. (*c*) Little children.

5. What does the little bird do?
(*a*) Sits. (*b*) Flies. (*c*) Sings.

LESSON 5

ALLAMA MUHAMMAD IQBAL

Men as great as Allama Muhammad Iqbal are born once in centuries. He ruled the hearts of men and his poetry gave a new message of self-respect to the Muslim youth.

He was born at Sialkot on the 9th of November, 1877. His forefathers belonged to Kashmir. From his childhood Iqbal showed signs of becoming a great man. God had given him great intelligence. His parents gave him good education.

While at Mission School, Iqbal came under the influence of a very learned teacher, Maulvi Mir Hassan. He did M.A. in Philosophy from Punjab University.

The Allama became a lecturer at Government College, Lahore, at a very young age. He taught at the Oriental College also. From there he went to England to study law. He received a Ph. D. degree from Munich in Germany. He knew many languages, namely Arabic, Persian, English and German.

For several years, he practised law and then he decided to take part in politics. In 1935, he was elected as member of the Legislative Council of the Punjab. He attended the Second Round Table Conference in London in 1931. Like the great leader, Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Iqbal also supported the Khilafat Movement. He became President of the All-India Muslim League for some time.

In fact, he was the first man to give the idea of a separate homeland for the Muslims of India. The idea was given a practical shape by the Quaid-e-Azam. He wanted a

Allama Muhammad Iqbal

State where the Muslims of India could live according to their own ways of life.

His fame as a poet spread far and wide. Like the great poet Ghalib he also wrote in Persian, but later he decided to write his poems in Urdu. His famous books are Bang-e-Dara. Bal-e-Jibreel, Zarb-e-Kaleem, Zaboor-e-Ajam, Javeed-Nama and Peyam-e-Mashriq. He has written patriotic songs that sing of freedom and love of our nation. They contain a special message for the youth of to-day. He calls upon his countrymen to be the men of action. He teaches man to respect himself and to be true to his country and his religion.

Allama Iqbal was great admirer of the Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Once he said to him, "You are the only Muslim leader in India to-day whom the people can trust and who can lead them to their goal of freedom."

The greatness of many people is not recognised in their lifetime, but it was different in the case of Allama Iqbal. He was honoured all over the world in his lifetime as a great poet, thinker, scholar and statesman. His poems have been translated into many languages of the world. He is known as the national Poet of Pakistan the world over.

In his private life, he was a very simple man. He loved to meet the people who came to see him and had a kind word for each one of them. They came to him from all walks of life to seek advice and help. He never disappointed them.

He died on April 21, 1938, after a long illness.

His tomb near the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore has become a national shrine. It is visited by people from all over Pakistan. They honour this great patriot, thinker and the national poet of Pakistan.

May his soul rest in peace!

EXERCISES

I. Encircle the correct response:

1. Who is our national poet ?
   (*a*) The Quaid-e-Azam. (*b*) Allama Iqbal.
   (c) Mirza Ghalib.
2. Who was the first man to give the idea of Pakistan ?
   (*a*) Shah Waliullah. (*b*) The Quaid-e-Azam.
   (c) Allama Iqbal.
3. Where was Allama Iqbal born ?
   (*a*) In Aligarh. (*b*) In Lahore. (c) In Sialkot.
4. When was he born ?
   (*a*) In 1873. (*b*) In 1875. (c) In 1877
5. Where did he get his Ph.D.degree ?
   (*a*) From Oxford. (*b*) From Munich. (c) From Cambridge
6. When was he elected member of the Legislative Council of the Punjab ?
   (*a*) 1933. (*b*) 1935. (c) 1937.
7. When did he die ?
   (*a*) On 21st April, 1937. (*b*) On 21st April, 1938.
   (c) On 21st April, 1939.

II. Complete the following:

1. Allama Muhammad Iqbal was not only a poet______ .
2. The Allama went to England to study ______ .
3. In fact he was the first man to ______ .
4. He teaches man to ______ .
5. People from all walks of life visit ______ .

III. Place together the words which mean the same in list (*A*) and (*B*):

	A		B
_____1.	Memory	(*a*)	Choose.

	A		B
_____2.	Patriot.	(*b*)	Power of remembering.
_____3.	Elected.	(*c*)	Well known.
_____4.	Famous.	(*d*)	Person who loves his country.
_____5.	Usual.	(*e*)	Reality.
_____6.	Respect.	(*f*)	Regards.
_____7.	True.	(*g*)	Guide.
_____8.	Lead.	(*h*)	Habitual.

IV. Change into Past Tense:

1. I study English in the evening.
2. Does she wait for her father's return ?
3. He pays me thirty rupees a month.
4. Is he crying for help ?
5. Will you help me ?
6. They may not come today.

Structure: The Article A, AN, and THE.

V. (*A*) **"A" is used before words which begin with a consonant sound, as:**

1. I see a horse.
2. She eats a mango.
3. This is a useful book.
4. A hen laid a golden egg.

(*B*) **"AN" is used before words which begin with a vowel sound, as:**

1. You eat an egg.
2. I saw an elephant yesterday.
3. My father is an honest man.
4. Is your elder brother an M.A. ?

(C) "THE" is used before:

(a) A particular person or thing:

1. He has returned from the school.
2. Let us go to the mosque.

(b) Singular noun representing a whole class:

1. The cow is a useful animal.
2. The camel is the ship of desert.

(c) The names of rivers, mountains, oceans, seas, gulfs, canals, deserts and winds:

1. The River Kabul and the River Jhelum flow in Pakistan.
2. All the rivers fall into the Arabian Sea.
3. The Arabian Gulf is famous for oil.
4. The Himalayas lie in Asia.
5. The Monsoons bring rain.

(D) The names of Holy Books, Newspapers, Magazines, Trains, Aeroplanes and Ships:

1. The Quran is a holy book.
2. I read the Mashriq and the Muslim daily.
3. I am going to Lahore by the Tezgam.

(E) The superlative degrees of Adjectives:

1. Arif is the best boy of our class.
2. Imran Khan is the fastest bowler of Pakistan.
3. The Indus is the longest river in Pakistan.
4. It is the easiest lesson in this book.

LESSON 6

MISS FATIMA JINNAH

Miss Fatima Jinnah will always be remembered in the history of Pakistan as "Mader-e-Millat". She was the youngest sister of the Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the Founder of the great Muslim country. She was born on July 31, 1891, at Karachi. Her father, Jinnah Poonja, moved to Bombay after the death of his wife.

Miss Jinnah was only four years old at that time and her father did not want to send her to school. However, she received education at home. On the return of her brother, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, she was sent to a Convent School in Bombay. She was still young when her father died too and her brother took her under his care. After doing Senior Cambridge, she joined a college of dentistry in Calcutta and became a dental surgeon. She opened a clinic in Bombay. She treated the poor without charging them any fee.

When her brother Muhammad Ali Jinnah lost his wife, she gave up her practice and came to live with her brother. She was very devoted to him. She looked after his health and comfort.

The political situation of India in those days was disturbed. The Hindus as well as the Muslims were fighting for independence. The main political party in India at that time was the Indian National Congress. The Quaid-e-Azam was also a member of that party. He ,too,wanted India to be free of foreign rule; but realising that the Hindus were not sincere to the Muslims, the Quaid-e-Azam joined the Muslim League. He organized it and demanded a separate homeland for the Muslims. Miss Jinnah worked side by side with her brother.

Miss Fatima Jinnah

When finally Pakistan came into being in 1947, Miss Jinnah accompanied the Quaid-e-Azam to Karachi, where he became the first Governor-General of Pakistan. She looked after him at home and was with him wherever he went.

The long struggle for freedom had affected the Quaid-e-Azam's health. Miss Jinnah took great care of him and asked him repeatedly not to work so hard. He once said, "God knows what I would have done without my sister's help." On another occasion he said, "No nation can become strong unless and until it has the support of its women."

In 1948, the Quaid became very weak and Miss Jinnah took him to Ziarat in Baluchistan for rest and treatment. She nursed him day and night till the last moment of his life.

To Miss Jinnah, the shock was too great. Her beloved brother, for whom she had been more than a sister, had left her alone. She, however, did not lose heart. She followed the advice of her great brother in word and deed. She now devoted herself to win for women their rights in society. She helped them to stand on their own feet. Wherever she went she asked the people to follow the advice of their Quaid. She said, "You must have faith in your own ability. You must not allow difficulties to stand in your way. You must always fight for your rights."

The people trusted and loved her, and called her "Mader-e-Millat," or the mother of the nation. No mother could have done better for her children. After a long and useful life, she died on July 9, 1967.

May her soul rest in peace!

EXERCISES

I. **Choose the correct one:**

1. Who was Miss Fatima Jinnah ?

(*a*) The elder sister of the Quaid-e-Azam.

(*b*) The oldest sister of the Quaid-e-Azam.

(*c*) The youngest sister of the Quaid-e-Azam.

2. When was she born ?

(*a*) On 21st July, 1890. (*b*) On 31st July, 1891.

(*c*) On 24th July, 1892.

3. Where was she born ?

(*a*) In Bombay. (*b*) In Calcutta.

(*c*) In Karachi.

4. Who sent her to School ?

(*a*) Her brother. (*b*) Her father.

(*c*) Her mother

5. What did she do for the women of Pakistan ?

(*a*) She worked to win their rights in society.

(*b*) She asked them to take part in politics.

(*c*) She asked them to be at homes.

6. When did she die ?

(*a*) On 9th July, 1966. (*b*) On 9th July, 1967.

(*c*) On 9th July, 1968.

7. How did Miss Jinnah work with her brother in the creation of Pakistan ?

(*a*) Besides her brother. (*b*) Beside her brother.

(*c*) Side by side with her brother.

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in the brackets ( ):

1. In the meantime she ______ her father too. (*to lose*)
2. Mr. Jinnah ______ his famous points. (*to announce*)
3. In this resolution the Muslims ______ a separate homeland. (*to demand*)
4. She ______ him back to Karachi. (*to bring*)
5. She always ______ his political struggle. (*to share*)
6. She ______ born in Karachi. (*to be*)

III. From each word in list (*A*), find the word of opposite meaning in list (*B*):

	(A)	(B)
________	1. Freedom.	(*a*) Sick.
________	2. True.	(*b*) Forget.
________	3. Heaven.	(*c*) Strong.
________	4. Remember.	(*d*) False.
________	5. Win.	(*e*) Hell.
________	6. Weak.	(*f*) Lose.
________	7. Healthy.	(*g*) Slavery.

IV. Write the following in the Plural Form:

Example: *Singular:* A horse is a useful animal.
Plural: Horses are useful animals.

1. An apple grows on a tree.
2. A mouse is a small animal.

3. A noun is the name of a thing.
4. A child isn't always careful on the road.
5. A table is a piece of furniture.

V. **Re-arrange each group of the following words to make a sentence:**

Example: *Question:* At education she home received however.

Answer: However, she received education at home.

1. Bombay opened a in she clinic.
2. Him very she to devoted was.
3. Looked health after comfort his and she.
4. Stand feet to own them their helped on she.
5. Dear were her very her to principles.

Structure:

Subject	*Verb*	*Object*
1. The cat	killed	a rat.
2. This shopkeeper	sells	rice.
3. You	learn	English.
4. Birds	fly.	
5. Fish	swim.	

Note: (*a*) A Noun or Pronoun that WE speak about in a sentence like "The cat", "This shopkeeper", "You", "Birds" and "Fish" in the above Table, is called the SUBJECT.

(*b*) A Noun or Pronoun which tells us the Person or Thing to whom the action of the verb happened is called an OBJECT as in the above Table: "a rat", "rice" and "English."

Exercise:

Pick out the SUBJECTS and OBJECTS of the verbs in the following sentences:

1. The medicine cured my headache.
2. The wood-cutter lost his old axe.
3. Can you open this box ?
4. We play football.
5. Do the girls sing songs ?

LESSON 7

HOW PAKISTAN CAME INTO BEING

The teacher entered the class and said, "Assalamo-Alaikum, boys! I hope you had a nice vacation."

Boys: "Wa'alaikum Salaam, sir! We had a very nice time. Thank you very much."

Teacher: "Did you attend the National Day celebrations ?"

Students: "Yes, sir, we attended the celebrations."

Teacher: "But do you know why we celebrate the 14th of August as our National Day ?"

Sohail: "Yes, sir, because Pakistan came into being on that day."

Teacher: "You are right, Sohail. Now Jamil, you tell me; was Pakistan a part of another country before it became independent ?"

Jamil: "Yes, sir. Before independence it was a part of India, now called Bharat."

Teacher: "Who can tell, what was the religion of the people of India ?"

(*Several students raise hands. The teacher points to Akram*).

Akram: "Sir, most of them were Hindus. But there were Muslims, Christians and Buddhists, too, living in India."

Teacher: "Well done, Akram. Now tell me about the religion of the Pakistanis."

Akram: "We are mostly Muslims, sir, but some non-Muslims also live here."

Teacher: "Well done, boys. Now let me tell you why we wanted to get a separate homeland from the Hindus."

Iftikhar: "Oh, sir, that will be very interesting. We were not even born when Pakistan came into existence."

Teacher: "You know, boys, that the Muslims ruled over India for several centuries. They came to this country in the beginning of the 8th century under their seventeen-year old leader, Muhammad bin Qasim. They fought Raja Dahir, the ruler of Sindh. (pointing to the map on the wall). This is Sindh; and here is Karachi. It was called Daibul at that time."

Waqar: "Daibul. How very interesting!"

Teacher: "Yes, it is interesting. Well, I was telling you that Muhammad Bin Qasim fought Raja Dahir, who was killed in the battle. This opened the way to other Muslim conquerors to attack India."

Majid: "We know Mahmood of Ghazni attacked India seventeen times."

Teacher: "That's right. Then came the Pathans who ruled over India for several centuries. Finally, in 1526, came the Mughals. The great Mughal, Zaheeruddin Babur, established the great Mughal empire."

Sarwar: "We have read that in our history book."

Teacher: "Well you know it, therefore, I am not giving you the details. However, after the death of the sixth great Mughal emperor, Mohayuddin Alamgir, their empire began to break up. The provinces became independent as the later Mughal kings were weak and could not hold the kingdom together.”

Ashraf: “What was the cause of their weakness ?”

Teacher: “Mostly their inability to rule a big kingdom, but also disunity of the provinces.”

Sohail: “What happened to the Mughal king at Delhi ?”

Teacher: “He remained a king in name only. In the meantime, the British and the French began to take advantage of the situation.”

Jamil: “How did the British and the French come in ?”

Teacher: “They came to India as traders at first, in the days of emperor Jehangir. Then they formed themselves into a company, called the East India Company. The French followed their example. In course of time, these clever traders wanted to become the masters of the country. They began to fight between themselves for power. In the end, the British proved stronger and cleverer than the French. But the Indian people did not like them. They rose against them in 1857. The British, however, defeated the Indian freedom-fighters and became rulers of the whole country.”

Sohail : “What happened to the Mughal King?”

Teacher : “That is a sad story. Bahadur Shah Zafar, the poor old Emperor, was treated very cruelly. All his sons were killed before his eyes. He himself was sent to Rangoon, now called Yangon where he died in prison. The people of India were very unhappy, especially he Muslims, because they had ruled.

over this country for so many centuries. The Hindus, soon afterwards, began to co-operate with their new rulers in order to get better jobs in the government."

Jamil: "And the Muslims ?"

Teacher: "The Muslims still hated the British and did not want to serve under them. They did not want to get the western education introduced by the British. But the great Muslim leader, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, advised them to receive more education so as to get their share in the services. For this purpose, he founded the M.A.O. College which became Muslim University, Aligarh, afterwards."

Asghar: "(Pointing to Sir Syed's picture on the wall). "There he is."

Teacher: "Yes, there he is, but let me finish my story. After Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, we had many great leaders like Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari and Allama Muhammad Iqbal. Besides, there were religious leaders like Syed Ahmad Brelvi, Shah Waliullah and Hazrat Ismail Shaheed. They all tried to win freedom for India."

Amjad: "Did the Hindus have their own leaders ?"

Teacher: "Yes, they also had great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. The Hindu as well as the Muslim leaders had one aim: the freedom of India. The Indian National Congress was their main political party. Soon, however, the Muslim leaders realised that the Congress wanted to establish Hindu rule in India. The Muslims had their separate political party. They organised it and under the leadership of the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, it won Pakistan.”

Sohail: “What was the name of this party ?”

Teacher: “It was called the Muslim League. The Quaid-e-Azam said that the Indian people were not one nation. There are two nations living in India, the Hindus and the Muslims. Therefore, when India gets freedom, it should be divided into Hindu India and Muslim India; the latter they would call Pakistan. Thus both the Hindus and the Muslims would have their separate homelands to be ruled by them according to their own wishes. Was it not a just demand ?”

Class: “Indeed it was, sir.”

Teacher: “The Hindus, however, opposed this just demand, because they wanted to rule the whole of the country.”

Sohail: “What did the British say ?”

Teacher: “The British also were on the side of the Hindus. But the Quaid-e-Azam was brave and honest. His demand was just. He was not afraid of any opposition. Nothing could move him from his path. He was determined to get Pakistan. At last the Hindus realised that if they would not agree to the Muslims’ demand of Pakistan, their own freedom would become impossible. Therefore they agreed, unwillingly, to the partition of India. Thus the Muslims got their own free country, their Pakistan, on the 14th of August, 1947.”

EXERCISES

I. Answer these questions:

1. What was the religion of the people of India ?
2. Why did we separate from India ?
3. What was the other name of Karachi ?
4. Who was the ruler of Sindh in the 8th century ?
5. What was the age of Muhammad Bin Qasim when he led his army against Raja Dahir ?
6. Who won the battle and who was killed ?
7. Who remained a king only in name ?
8. What happened to the Mughal King ?
9. Why were the Muslims backward in education ?
10. What was founded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan ?
11. Who was the greatest Muslim leader of India ?
12. What was the demand of the Quaid-e-Azam ?
13. Do you think that his demand for a separate home-land for the Muslims was a just demand ?
14. When did the British decide to leave India ?
15. Why do we feel happy on 14th August ?

II. Choose the correct response:

1. Why do we celebrate the 14th of August as our National Day ?
    - (*a*) Because the Quaid-e-Azam was born on that day.
    - (*b*) Because India was defeated on that day.
    - (c) Because Pakistan came into being on that day.

2. For how long did the Muslims rule over India ?
   - (*a*) For several centuries.
   - (*b*) For some centuries.
   - (*c*) For many centuries.
3. When did the Muslims come to India ?
   - (*a*) In the beginning of 5th Century.
   - (*b*) In the beginning of 8th Century.
   - (*c*) In the beginning of 9th Century.
4. What was the name of the Muslim General at that time ?
   - (*a*) Tariq Bin Ziad.
   - (*b*) Muhammad Bin Qasim.
   - (*c*) Baber.
5. When did the Mughals come to India ?
   - (*a*) In 1562.
   - (*b*) In 1526.
   - (*c*) In 1556.
6. How did the British come to India at first ?
   - (*a*) As visitors.
   - (*b*) As traders.
   - (*c*) As guests.
7. When did the Indian people rise against the British ?
   - (*a*) In 1851
   - (*b*) In 1854.
   - (*c*) In 1857.
8. Where is Rangoon (Yangon) ?
   - (*a*) In India.
   - (*b*) In Bangla Desh.
   - (*c*) In Burma (Myanmar)

III. Pick up the right word from the following words and fill in the blanks below:

accept, accused, advice, advise, after, alone, a, an, behind, except, weak, excuse, expect, lonely, week.

1. _____ honest man is the noblest work of Allah.
2. _____ little learning is a dangerous thing.
3. Aslam stood _____ me.
4. Zia came _____ me.
5. I shall _____ his invitation.
6. We all enjoyed ourselves _____ Raja.
7. We did not _____ Hamid so soon.
8. Of what was the boy _____ .
9. Please _____ me.
10. A _____ dog eats bones.
11. Good _____ is never welcome.
12. Did you _____ him to leave Pakistan ?
13. Leave me _____ .
14. Raja was feeling very _____ .
15. My brother came last _____ .

IV. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb:

sleep, sleeps, sleeping, slept.

1. Have you _____ in this room before ?
2. Did you _____ in this room before ?
3. My grandfather is an old man and he usually _____ in the afternoon.
4. He _____ in this bedroom when he stayed with us last year.

5. Was the baby _____ when you went into the bedroom ?

V. Join any two parts to make a sentence:

	PART I	PART II
1.	I hope you had	the Muslim League.
2.	We are	as traders at first.
3.	This opened the way to	mostly Muslims.
4.	They came to India	other Muslim conquerors to attack India.
5.	It was called	a nice vacation.

VI. Write the Second and Third forms of the following verbs:

do, drive, fall, find, fill, buy, catch, teach, hold, hit.

Structure: Active Voice and Passive Voice.

Examples:

1. I write a letter. *(Active Voice)*
A letter is written by me. *(Passive Voice)*

2. I do not write a letter. *(Active Voice)*
A letter is not written by me. (Passive *Voice*)

3. Do I write a letter ? *(Active Voice)*
Is a letter written by me ? *(Passive Voice)*

4. They helped me. *(Active Voice)*
I was helped by them. *(Passive Voice)*

5. We did not buy toys. *(Active Voice)*
Toys were not bought by us. *(Passive Voice)*

LESSON 8

THE HUJRA

The Pathans are famous for their hospitality. There can be no better proof of their hospitality than in the tradition of the hujra in a Pathan village. You cannot think of a Pathan village without a hujra. The hujra is kept and run by the elder member of a family, the Khan or the chief landlord of a village. But its doors are open to all who live in the village. The bigger villages have several hujras run by different owners. The size and the standard of a hujra depend on the person who runs it. But the necessary things such as a few charpais, chairs, some simple crockery and drinking water are provided in every hujra.

The hujra is a common guest house for the whole village. Anybody's guest is welcome here at all times of the day and night. A stranger who may not be anybody's guest is treated as everybody's guest. On arrival into the hujra, he is greeted with the prayer, "May you never be tired" and "You are welcome". Eevrybody present rises to shake hands with him. If it is the meal time, he is given food and even lodging for the night, if he so desires. It is regarded as bad manners among the Pathans to ask a guest how long he would stay.

The Pathans are a very democratic people. Here everybody is equal. They exchange and discuss the news of the day and express their views freely. Everybody has a right to say what-ever he wishes to say. There is no difference between the rich and the poor. The "white-haired", however, receive greater attention because of their old age and wisdom.

A hujra is the centre of the village's social life. It is like a community centre. Meetings concerning matters of local interest are held in the open courtyard of the hujra. Everybody can express his own opinion. But the younger lot listens to the older members of the community with respect. The hujra serves a very useful purpose whenever there is a death or a marriage, in the village. People gather in the hujra for the funerals or for offering condolences afterwards. Similarly, for a marriage, the wedding procession assembles in the hujra of the bridegroom's village and ends in the hujra of the bride's village.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a hujra ?
2. Are the doors of a hujra open to all who live in the village ?
3. Can we call the hujra a common guest house ?
4. How is a stranger greeted on his arrival into a hujra ?
5. What are the uses of a hujra ?

II. State whether the statements noted below are true or false:

1. The hujra is not a guest house. _____ .
2. The Pathans are a very democratic people. _____ .
3. In the hujra everybody is not equal. _____ .
4. The hujra is kept and run by the Khan. _____ .
5. The hujra is a hotel. _____ .
6. There are a few charpais and chairs in a hujra. _____ .
7. It is good manners to ask a guest how long he would stay. _____ .

8. The hujra is a centre of the village social life. ______ .
9. You cannot think of a Pathan village without a hujra. ______ .
10. The older in age receives more attention in the hujra. ______ .

III. Re-arrange the following words to make meaningful sentences:

1. Hospitality famous for pathans the are their.
2. Guest House the is a hujra a club a community centre and.
3. Tired be you never may.
4. Democratic are the very people Pathans.
5. Difference there no the rich and poor between is.

IV. Change the following into Passive Voice:

1. I catch a bird.
2. My mother loves me.
3. We bought two watches.
4. Do you sell rice ?
5. He did not write a letter.
6. I learnt this lesson by heart.

V. Complete the following sentences by using the correct Form of the Verbs given in brackets at the end of each:

1. She ______ for Islamabad last week. (Leave)
2. I ______ my uncle tomorrow. (See)
3. He ______ a bath early in the morning every day. (Take)
4. Have you ______ this poem by heart ? (Learn)
5. He is ______ a lie. (Tell)
6. Did you ______ your shoes only yesterday ? (Polish)

VI. Structure: Study these sentences:

A. everybody, somebody, anybody, nobody.

1. There are ten people in the hujra.

2. They all are sitting on the charpais.

3. Is anybody standing ?

4. No, nobody is standing.

5. Everybody is equal in the hujra.

6. Somebody is telling a story.

7. Everybody is listening to the story-teller.

8. Nobody is sleeping.

9. Can anybody express his opinion freely ?

10. Yes, everybody can express his opinion freely.

LESSON 9

DEMOCRACY

There was a time when almost every country in the world was ruled by a king or a queen. When a king died, his son became a king in his place. All powers of the government were in the hands of the king. He appointed his own ministers and other officers. He removed them whenever he wished. If the king was good and wise, the country made progress, and the people were happy. But all kings were not good and wise. If the king was stupid, he ruled unwisely. He spent the Government money not for the good of his people, but for his own personal enjoyment. The people had no voice in the affairs of the State. This form of government was called 'monarchy'.

As time passed, some wise men started thinking. They said, "All men are equal. Why should one man have the power to rule over others ? A country belongs to the people who live in it. They pay taxes and fight for it. All of them have equal duties and equal rights. They also should have equal rights to rule the country". But how can all men rule ? They can do so by electing a certain number of persons from among themselves for this purpose. This is called 'election'. The persons elected by the people are the people's representatives. These representatives run the government of the country. If they rule according to the wishes of the people, the people respect them. If not, they are removed. This system of government is called 'democracy'. Democracy is "the government of the people, for the people and by the people".

This is the age of democracy. Most countries of the world have this form of government. There are a few countries which still have kings. But some, even of these, are now democratic. Their kings, though honoured as the highest figures in their nations, do not manage the government. Our country, Pakistan, is also a democracy. It is known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. According to the law of our country, elections are to be held after every five years. In the election, the people elect a certain number of persons as their representatives for the National Assembly of Pakistan. Similarly, people of the provinces elect members for their Provincial Assemblies. The Provincial Assemblies elect members for the Senate. The Senate and the National Assembly are the two Houses of the Parliament; the Parliament elects the President of Pakistan. The President nominates the leader of the majority party in the National Assembly to be the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

EXERCISES

I. Choose the correct response:

1. Was every country ruled by a king in the past ?

   (*a*) No (*b*) Yes. (*c*) Not at all.

2. What is democracy ?

   (*a*) Government of the King.

   (*b*) Government of the officers.

   (*c*) Government of the people.

3. Who are the people's representatives in the Government ?

   (*a*) The persons elected in an election.

   (*b*) The persons nominated by the Government.

   (*c*) The persons selected by the officers.

4. How is the President of Pakistan elected ?
   - (*a*) By the people.
   - (*b*) By the National Assembly.
   - (*c*) By the Parliament.
5. Who assist the Prime Minister ?
   - (*a*) The Secretaries.
   - (*b*) The Police Officers.
   - (*c*) The Ministers.
6. Who has all the powers in Monarchy ?
   - (*a*) The King.
   - (*b*) The Prime Minister.
   - (*c*) The people.

II. Change the Voice of the following:

1. The King ruled the country.
2. He appointed the Ministers.
3. Representatives are elected by the people.
4. The Prime Minister of Pakistan is elected by the people.
5. We elect a certain number of persons.

III. Fill in the following blanks with suitable prepositions:

1. All powers _____ the government were _____ the hands _____ the king.
2. They paid taxes _____ the government.
3. The people co-operate _____ them.
4. Democracy is the government _____ the people _____ the people and _____ the people.
5. We have a voice _____ the affairs _____ the State.

IV. **Choose Nouns from list (B) to the words in list (A):**

(A)		(B)	
_______1.	Choose.	(*a*)	Fool.
_______2.	Sell.	(*b*)	Knowledge.
_______3.	Wise.	(*c*)	Wisdom.
_______4.	Educate.	(*d*)	Courage.
_______5.	See.	(*e*)	Sale.
_______6.	Encourage.	(*f*)	Choice.
_______7.	Foolish.	(*g*)	Education.
_______8.	Know.	(*h*)	sight.

Structure: Active and Passive Voice.

Example: I shall help you. (*Active Voice*)

You will be helped by me. (*Passive Voice*)

Now change the following sentences from Active Voice into Passive Voice:

1. You will not write a letter.
2. Will they build a house ?
3. I shall have won a prize.
4. I can lift this heavy box.
5. Can you read English ?
6. Her brother looked after her.
7. Miss Fatima Jinnah opened a clinic in Bombay.
8. Assad gave me a pen.

LESSON 10

THE SWING

How do you like to go up in a swing,
Up in the air so blue ?
Oh, I do think it the pleasantest thing,
Ever a child can do.
Up, in the air and over the wall,
Till I can see so wide.
Rivers and trees and cattle and all,
Over the countryside.
Till I look down on the garden green,
Down on the roof so brown.
Up in the air I go flying again,
Up in the air and down.

(*Robert Louis Stevenson*)

EXERCISES

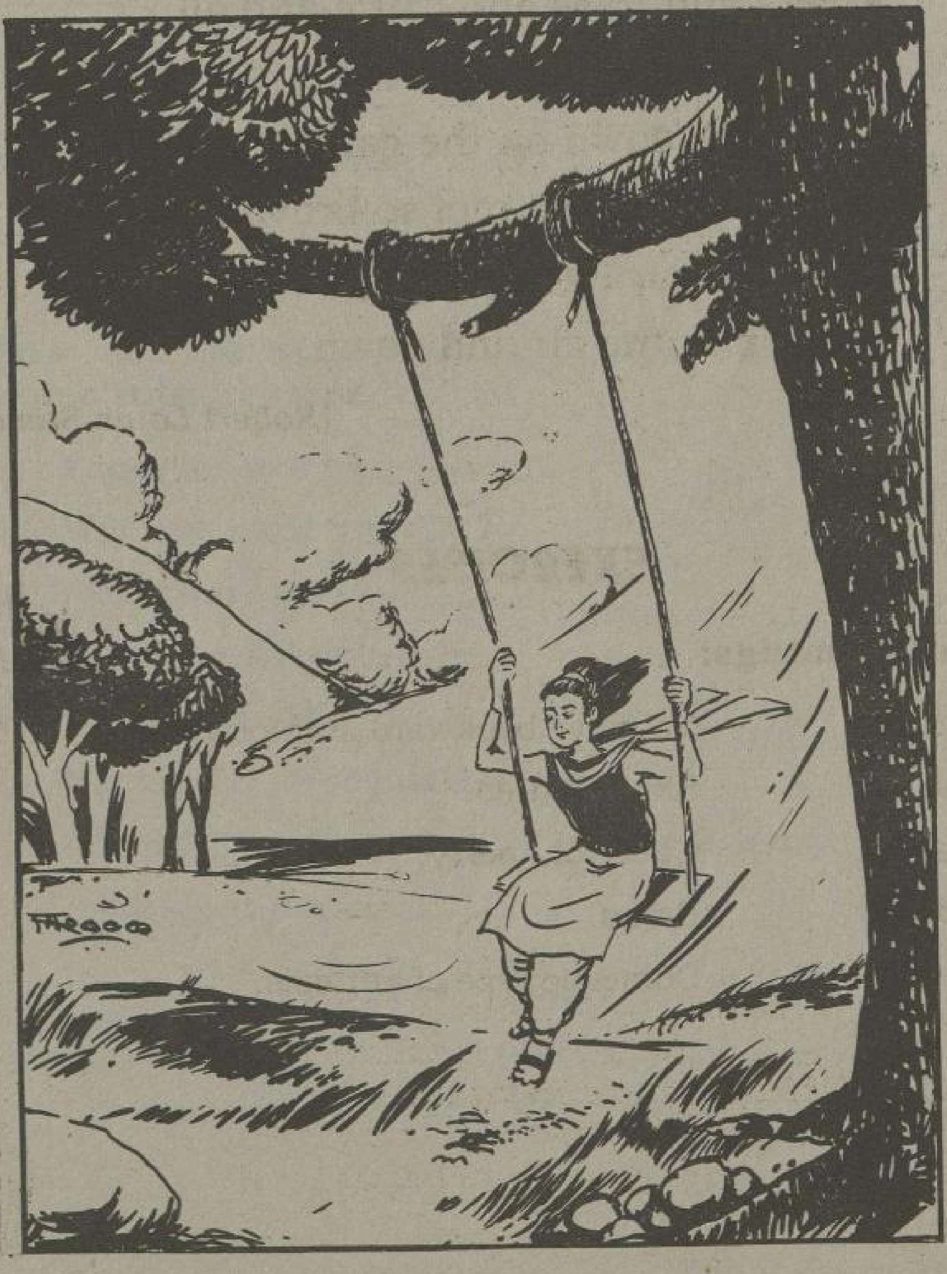
Words and Meanings:

Swing	To move backward and forward.
Blue	Sky coloured.
Pleasant	Cheerful, merry.
Wide	Broad.
Cattle	Domestic type of animals.

Countryside	An area of villages.
Green	Having the colour of fresh and growing grass.
Brown	A dark colour inclining red or yellow.
Flying	The act of moving in the air with wings.
Again	Once more.

Choose the correct word:

1. Where can one see so wide ?
   (*a*) Over the wall.
   (*b*) Up in the air.
   (*c*) On the roof.



2. What is the colour of the sky ?

   (*a*) black. (*b*) white. (c) blue.

3. What is the colour of the roof ?

   (*a*) red. (*b*) brown. (c) black.

4. What is the colour of a garden ?

   (*a*) yellow. (*b*) brown. (c) green

5. Where are the rivers, trees and cattle ?

   (*a*) Over the countryside.

   (*b*) Over the wall.

   (c) In the garden.

6. Explain in your own words the experience of swinging in a swing.

LESSON 11

THE MONTHLY TESTS

(A CONVERSATION)

Ambrina and Noshin are Class-mates

It is the recess period in school. Ambrina is sitting in the school library. She looks tired and she is carelessly turning the pages of a picture book. Noshin walks in and seeing her friend comes up to her.

Noshin: Assalaam-o-Alaikum, Ambrina!

Ambrina: Oh, Wa' alaikum Salaam.

Noshin: Have you seen the notice on the notice-board ?

Ambrina: No. I haven't. What is it about ? A holiday ?

Noshin: No. It is about the next monthly test.

Ambrina: Oh, hell! Test, test and test. I am tired of them. Will there ever be an end to them ?

Noshin: I am surprised, Ambri, why should you be so afraid of tests. You are an intelligent girl and you should welcome them.

Ambrina: I rather hate them. You seem to be so fond of them, and no wonder, because you always stand first and win many prizes every year.

Noshin: It is not because of the prizes that I like tests; I like them because I find them so useful.

Ambrina: Do you call them useful ? Honestly speaking, I think these are nothing but a waste of time.

Noshin: Come on, Ambri, don't be silly, I do not agree with you.

Ambrina: But don't you think that all work and no play makes life dull and these tests have made life a hell for us. All our time is taken up by the preparation for them.

Noshin: But they lessen your burden for the final examination. You never forget that part of the course in which you have taken a test. Moreover, they make you regular in your study.

Ambrina: They do that, I admit. But they also take away all the fun out of life. We have to shut ourselves up with our books in our room, when our brothers and sisters are enjoying the T.V.

Noshin: My dear Ambri, I understand your problem and I agree with you. But, I tell you that the fault is yours. It appears to me that you don't arrange your time wisely. Look at me. I have made up a programme of daily life, and I work upon it. I have fixed hours for study, for play and for everything else. I say prayers five times a day, read the newspapers, watch the T.V. and even help my mother in the kitchen without any difficulty.

Ambrina: Do you, really ? How do you manage it ?

Noshin: It is quite easy, if you have a regular programme of daily life. Separate hours should be fixed for every thing. Study when you should be studying, enjoy yourself when it is time for enjoyment.

Ambrina: How very clever! You seem to have a very wise head on your young shoulders and I admit that I have no regular programme of my life. Even if I make one, I seldom act upon it.

Noshin: Yes, you are very right. That is why you are in trouble. You neither enjoy life nor do well in your tests. My sincere advice to you is to make a programme and work on it with care. You will find that life has become easy.

Ambrina: Well, thank you, dear Noshi, for the advice. But will you help me in making a programme of work for me ?

Noshin: Certainly; and I assure you that you will be happy with it. But we shall do that tomorrow, because the bell has gone and the teacher has already gone into the class. Let's hurry or she will be angry with us for being late.

Ambrina: Yes, let's hurry.

EXERCISES

I. Do you know ?

1. Why are students generally afraid of the monthly tests ?
2. Why was Ambrina upset to hear about these tests ?
3. What is her idea about the monthly tests ?
4. How does Noshin try to make her understand the importance of monthly tests ?
5. Does Ambrina have a regular study programme ?
6. Does Noshin have a regular programme ?
7. What advice does Noshin give to her class-mate ?
8. Does Ambrina agree to act upon her advice ?

9. Do you think that monthly tests are useful for the students ?

10. How can you benefit from monthly tests ?

II. Choose the words which have the correct spelling in the following:

Simphathise, Lessen, Wisly, Wellcome, Finishing, Manage, Seldum, Programe, Fixed, Examination, Asure, Seperate.

III. Find verbs from list (B) to the words in list (A):

	(A)	(B)
______ 1.	Less.	(*a*) assure.
______ 2.	Preparation.	(*b*) finish.
______ 3.	Finisher.	(*c*) separate.
______ 4.	Teacher.	(*d*) teach.
______ 5.	Separation.	(*e*) prepare.
______ 6.	Assurance.	(*f*) lessen.

IV. Change these sentences into Passive Voice:

1. They will not write us.
2. I shall not touch these notes.
3. Will she sell these books ?
4. Will he set my hair ?
5. You can do this exercise easily.
6. Can you help your class-fellow ?

LESSON 12

A LETTER
OF INVITATION TO A FRIEND TO ATTEND YOUR BIRTHDAY PARTY:

40, Stadium Road,
Peshawar Cantt.
18th January, 1998

My dear Latif,

You will be glad to know that I shall be celebrating my 14th birthday on the 25th of this month. I have invited a few friends to join us on this happy day. My cousin, Imad, has also promised to come from Islamabad. It will give me great pleasure if you could also join us. I hope you will not disappoint us. After the party, we shall enjoy a few songs from Imad who, as you know, has such a sweet voice. If you could let me know the date and time of your arrival, I shall meet you at the Bus Stop.

Give my respectful regards to your Ammi and Abboo. My mother also wishes me to send her regards to your Ammi.

Yours sincerely,
Amjad Iqbal.

EXERCISES

I. Understanding:

1. When is the 14th birthday of Amjad Iqbal ?
2. Who will come from Islamabad to attend the birthday of Amjad Iqbal ?
3. Who can sing sweet songs ?
4. What is the relation between Imad and Amjad ?

II. Re-arrange the following words to make meaningful sentences:

Example:____Great will pleasure me give it.

Answer:_____It will give me great pleasure.

1. Invite to join friends us a few day this happy on have I.
2. Glad to know will you be that I celebrating shall my birthday.
3. Party after the shall we enjoy songs from a few Imad.
4. Regards respectful give my your to father mother and.
5. Wishes also send to regards her your to Ammi mother my me.

III. Write the words that go together in list (A) and (B):

	(A)	(B)
______	1. Birth	(*a*) Sincerely.
______	2. Great	(*b*) Voice.
______	3. Bus	(*c*) Friend.
______	4. Sweet	(*d*) Day.
______	5. Yours	(*e*) Pleasure.
______	6. Dear	(*f*) Stop.

IV. Change the gender of the following:

wife, lady, man-servant, actor, duke, hero, sir, uncle.

V. Write down a reply to the letter with the help of the following outlines:

I _____ glad _____ receive _____ letter _____ I _____ pleased
_____ know _____ birthday _____ We _____ enjoy _____
songs _____ Imad _____ Reaching _____ 24th _____ this
month_____ G.T.S. _____ _____ the evening. Yours _____

Structure: Active and Passive Voice:

Examples:

1. I am writing a letter. *(Active Voice)*
A letter is being written by me. *(Passive Voice)*

2. He is helping me. *(Active Voice)*
I am being helped by him. *(Passive Voice)*

3. I was not taking a bath. *(Active Voice)*
A bath was not being taken by me. *(Passive Voice)*

4. Was he repairing my shoes ? *(Active Voice)*
Were my shoes being repaired by him ? *(Passive Voice)*

5. Were you checking my exercise ? *(Active Voice)*
Was my exercise being checked by you ? *(Passive Voice)*

LESSON 13

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A WATCH

Do you know where I was born ? I was born six years ago at a big factory in Japan. When I saw the light, I was sent with all my brothers and sisters to Karachi. There I lay in a showcase for about four months. During this time I felt the touch of many soft hands, but I remained where I was.

At last a shopkeeper came from Peshawar. He looked at me and my other brothers and sisters. He bought me along with my five brothers and three sisters. He brought us to Peshawar. He also placed me in a show-case of his shop on Saddar Road.

One day two young girls came. They were sisters. The elder sister bought me and gave me to her younger sister Ghazala. Later on, I came to know that this was a present to the younger sister Ghazala for standing first in her seventh class. Ghazala looked proud and happy as she walked out of the shop with me on her wrist. She showed me to all of her class-fellows. Every-one praised my shape and brightness. Ghazala took good care of me. She always kept me on her wrist. She and I became fast friends.

Shortly after, one night, a thief stole me. He kept me in his dirty pocket. I was upset. I felt uneasy. Fortunately, he sold me to a watch-maker. He took every care of me. He brushed me up and put me in his show-case in Qissa Khwani Bazaar. Once again I looked bright.

One day an old woman came and bought me. I felt very uneasy in her company. I trembled at heart as she came to wind me. I shall not forget the rough manner in which she handled me. I shall not forget how my pulse fell low when she came to wind me at irregular hours. So my health broke down and I failed to keep time. My mistress sent me to a shop. He cleaned me and returned me to my mistress.

For some time after that, I was in good health. But once again my health broke down as I fell from the wrist of the old woman. She was not happy with me. She went to a shop to sell me. The watch-maker examined me. He went out and returned with a police constable to arrest her. It was because Ghazala had reported to the police when I was stolen. The police had informed all the watch-makers and watch-sellers in Peshawar.

I was kept in police custody during the trial. After the trial, I was returned to my rightful owner, Ghazala. She was very pleased. And as for me, it was the joy that friends know when they meet after a long separation.

I am still with my sister Ghazala. I am sure, I shall have still many more years of useful service under her care.

EXERCISES

I. Choose the correct response:

1. Where was the watch born

(*a*) In Japan. (*b*) In Switzerland. (c) In U.S.A.

2. When was it born ?

(*a*) Four years ago.

(*b*) Six years ago.

(c) Eight years ago.

3. Where was it sent when it saw the light ?

(*a*) To Islamabad (*b*) To Lahore (c) To Karachi.

4. Why was the present given to the younger sister ?
   - (a) For standing first in her 7th class.
   - (b) For standing second in her 7th class.
   - (c) For standing third in her 7th class.
5. Where did Ghazala always keep it ?
   - (a) In her pocket.
   - (b) In her satchel.
   - (c) On her wrist.
6. Who brought the watch to Peshawar ?
   - (a) A watch-maker.
   - (b) A shopkeeper.
   - (c) The elder sister.
7. Where was it kept during the trial ?
   - (a) In police custody.
   - (b) In a show-case.
   - (c) In jail.

II. Re-arrange each group of the following words to make a sentence:

1. Sent mistress shop to me a my.
2. Examined watch-maker me the.
3. Pocket his in dirty kept he me.
4. Born I where was know you do.
5. Me care took good of she.

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the following list:

upset, everyone, showed, wrist, ago.

1. She ______ me to all her class-fellows.
2. I was ______ .
3. ______ praised my shape.
4. I was born six years ______ .
5. She always kept me on her ______ .

IV. Change into Past Tense:

Example: She writes a letter. (*Present*)

Ans: She wrote a letter. (*Past*)

1. They will not take tea.
2. Will you write them ?
3. Can you understand this exercise ?
4. You must not copy.
5. It may rain today.

Structure: Study the following statements and questions.:

	Statement	**Question**
1.	Raza went to Karachi.	Where did Raza go ?
2.	Raza has arrived.	Who has arrived ?
3.	He came here by car.	How did he come here ?
4.	I am going out.	Where are you going ?
5.	I bought it for two rupees.	For how much did you buy it ?
6.	He gave me a present.	What did he give you ?
7.	This is the most interesting exercise.	Which is the most interesting exercise ?
8.	We shall finish tomorrow.	When will we finish ?

LESSON 14

MY NATIVE LAND

She is a rich and rare land;
Oh, she's a fresh and fair land;
She is a dear and rare land --
This native land of mine.
No men than here are braver,
Her women's hearts never waver,
I'd freely die to save her
And think my lot divine.
She's not a dull or cold land;
No, she's a warm and bold land --
This native land of mine.
Oh, she's a fresh and fair land;
Oh, she's a rare and fair land --
This native land of mine.

(Anonymous)

EXERCISES

Words and Meanings:

1. Native land.	Place of birth.
2. Rare.	Valuable, unique.
3. Fresh.	Pure and cool.
4. Fair.	Beautiful.
5. Mine.	My.

6.	Braver.	More brave.
7.	Waver.	To shake to move here and there.
8.	Freely.	In a free manner.
9.	Save.	Defend.
10.	My lot.	My fortune.
11.	Divine.	Gift from Allah, sacred.
12.	Dull.	Not bright, unattractive, slow in motion.
13.	Bold.	Daring, courageous.

I. Choose the correct word:

1. Whose hearts never waver ?
   (*a*) Her men's. (*b*) Her women's. (*c*) Her people's.
2. What is "She" used for in the poem ?
   (*a*) Women. (*b*) People. (*c*) Native land.
3. What is "dear and rare" for the poet ?
   (*a*) His native land. (*b*) His parents. (*c*) His children.
4. How is your native land ?
   (*a*) It is very dull. (*b*) It is very beautiful.
   (*c*) It is very bad.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. To whom does the pronoun "She" refer ?
2. What kind of men and women does the poet say, live in his land ?
3. What would the poet do to save his land if such an occasion ever arises ?
4. What is the central idea of the poem ?
5. What are your feelings about your own native land ?

III. Write down the meaning of the following:

rich and rare, fresh and fair, dear, waver, my lot, divine, bold land.

IV. Explain the following in simple words:

I'd freely die to save her
And think my lot divine.

V. Give the opposite of:

rich, fresh, fair, brave, dull, true, cold.

LESSON 15

A LETTER
ABOUT THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION

9, Chinar Road,
Abbottabad.
29th Oct., 1997.

My dear Farida,

I was very happy to receive your letter some days ago. I could not reply earlier because I was busy with my exams.

Now I am free. You have asked me what I wish to do after getting through the S.S.C. examination. Baji tells me to join F.Sc. pre-medical. Abboo wishes me to join the College of Home Economics. However, I want to become a nurse. You know very few girls join this profession, because they think that nurses do not get their due place in society. I want to prove that this is wrong. It is not the profession, but the person in it who commands respect. I shall work day and night to bring joy and comfort to the sick and the suffering. I hope you will agree with me. Please let me know whether you like my choice.

My respects to your Abboo and Ammi and love to Faryal and Fahim.

Yours affectionately,

Rahila

EXERCISES

I. Answer these questions:

1. Why could Rahila not reply earlier ?

2. What did Farida ask Rahila in her letter ?
3. What does her Baji advise Rahila to do after the S.S.C. examination ?
4. What is the wish of her father ?
5. What would she like to become ?

II. Re-write the following paragraph, correcting the mis-spelt words:

It is not the profassion, but the person in it who commands respact. I shall work day and neight to bring joy and comfert to the sick and the sufering. I hope you will agree with me. Please let me know wether you like my choise.

III. Join correctly any two parts to make a sentence:

A	B
1. I was busy	day and night.
2. Now I am	agree with me.
3. I want to prove that	become a nurse.
4. I hope you will	with my exams.
5. I want to	free.
6. I shall work	this is wrong.

IV. Complete the following sentences as done in the example:

Example: A nurse is a woman who ____________ .

Ans: A nurse is a woman who *looks after the sick.*

1. A teacher is a person who ____________ .
2. An engineer is a person who ____________ .
3. A policeman is a man who ____________ .
4. A fisherman is a man who ____________ .
5. A goldsmith is a man who ____________ .
6. A doctor is a person who ____________ .

V. Change the Voice:

1. You boil eggs.
2. Am I disliked by them ?
3. Does he select me for this post ?
4. Is milk being sold by him ?
5. Did you take tea ?
6. Will the door be locked by you this time ?
7. Was I not invited by him to dinner ?
8. This exercise can be done by you easily.

Structure: Who, Whose, Whom, Which, That.

Example 1: This is the boy. He stood first in English.

Answer: This is the boy who stood first in English.

Example 2: I saw Ahmad. His brother was lost.

Answer: I saw Ahmad whose brother was lost.

Example 3: That is the boy. I met him on Friday.

Answer: That is the boy whom I met him on Friday.

Example 4: I liked the song. Salma sang it.

Answer: I liked the song which Salma sang.

Example 5: Sing the song. You sang it last night.

Answer: Sing the song which you sang last night.

Example 6: This is the house. My brother built it.

Answer: This is the house that my brother built.

LESSON 16

THE LAZY BOY

Who gets a beating every day,
Because he always likes to play,
And from his class will often stay ?
The lazy boy.

Who comes to school with dirty face,
And often fails in every race,
And so is always in disgrace ?
The lazy boy.

He never does his writing well,
And cannot even read or spell,
Oh, anyone can quickly tell,
The lazy boy.

Then I must never lazy be,
That anyone may say of me,
"How very sad it is to see
The lazy boy."

EXERCISES

Words and Meanings:

Words	Meanings
Beating:	To punish with blows.
Dirty:	Foul or filthy, covered with dust.
Race:	Effort, a course of action.
Disgrace:	Dishonour, cause of shame.
Fails:	To miss, disappoint, to come short of.
Quickly:	speedily soon.
Sad:	Sorrowful, unhappy.

I. Choose the correct word:

1. What does a lazy boy get every day ?
   (*a*) Prizes. (*b*) Beating. (*c*) Books.
2. How does a lazy boy come to school ?
   (*a*) With a clean face. (*b*) Happily.
   (*c*) With a dirty face.
3. Who will often stay from his class ?
   (*a*) The lazy boy. (*b*) The active boy.
   (*c*) The obedient boy.
4. What does a lazy boy always like ?
   (*a*) Sleeping. (*b*) Playing. (*c*) Reading.
5. What does he feel when he fails in every race ?
   (*a*) Cheerful. (*b*) Graced. (*c*) Disgraced.

II. From each word in list (A), find the word of opposite meaning in list (B).

	(A)	(B)
______	1. Lazy.	(*a*) Happy.
______	2. Disgrace.	(*b*) go.
______	3. Fail.	(*c*) active.
______	4. Quickly.	(*d*) oral.
______	5. Like.	(*e*) succeed.
______	6. Come.	(*f*) slowly.
______	7. Written.	(*g*) dislike.
______	8. Sad.	(*h*) grace.

LESSON 17

ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES

Long long ago, there lived two brothers in the city of Baghdad. One was Qasim, and the other was Ali Baba. Qasim was rich while Ali Baba was poor. He earned his living by selling wood, which he brought on his donkey from the nearby hills.

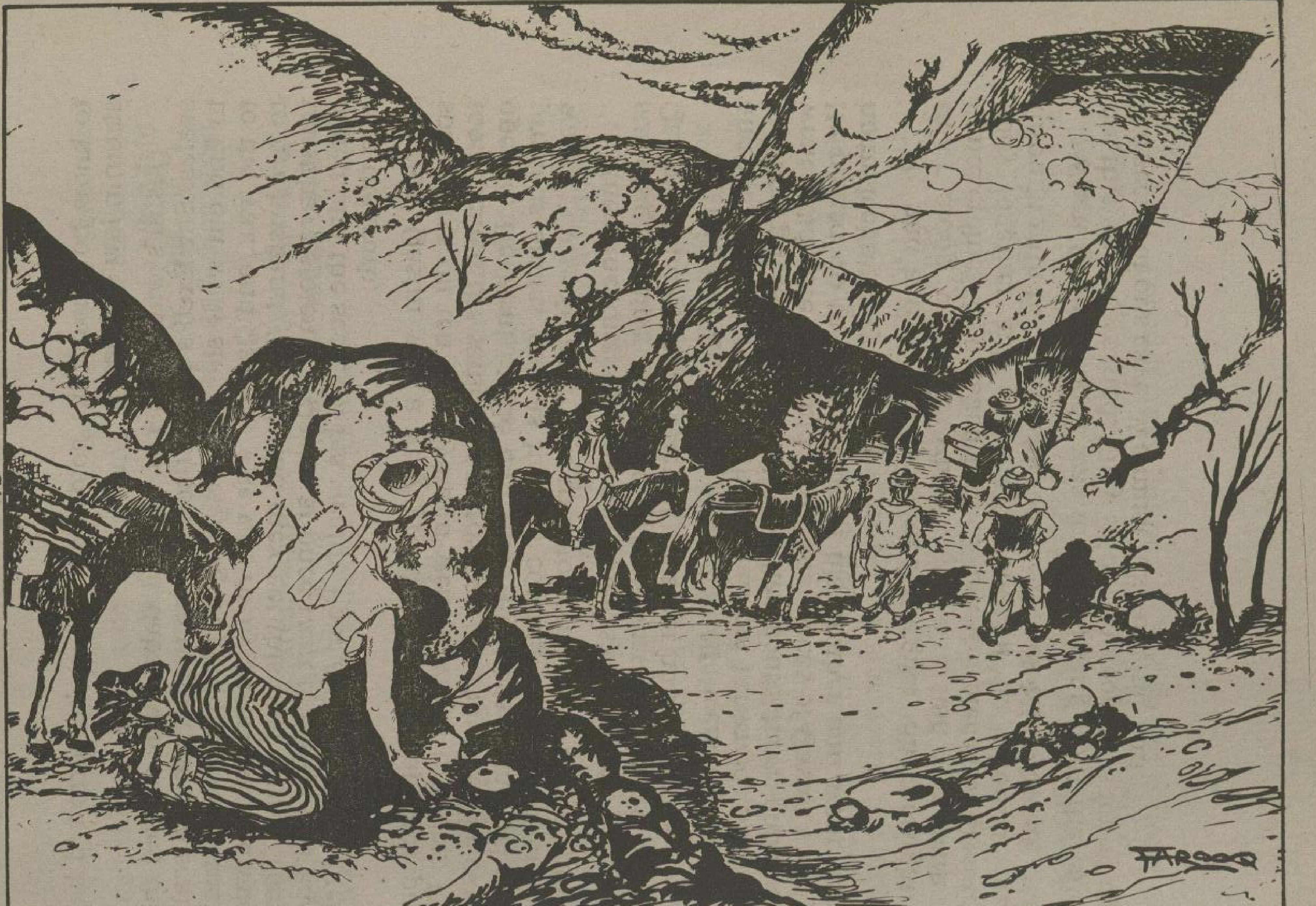
One day when he was out in the hills, he saw forty thieves coming towards him. He was so frightened that they might kill him that he hid his donkey in the bushes and climbed up a tree.

Ali Baba saw that they were carrying bags of gold on their horses. The leader got down and went to a rock. He said, "Open Sesame!" and at once the rock moved to one side. Ali Baba saw an opening into a large cave. The thieves got off their horses and carried the bags inside. Ali Baba caught his breath and waited for them to come out.

After a few moments the cave re-opened. After each one of the thieves had come out, the leader called out, "Close Sesame". The rock slid back to its place, and the thieves went away.

Ali Baba came down from the tree and went to the rock. As he repeated the words "Open Sesame", the rock again moved to one side and Ali Baba went in. He could hardly believe his eyes. The cave was full of bags containing gold pieces and other precious stones.

Ali Baba filled his own bag with gold pieces and came out repeating the words "Close Sesame". As the rock closed behind him, he hurried home with his donkey. He gave the gold to his wife who was beside herself with joy. She wished



Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves

to know how much the gold weighed, so she borrowed her sister-in law's scales.

Qasim's wife wondered why Ali Baba's wife needed the scales. She fixed a piece of soft wax to the bottom of a scale to find out what she was weighing. A gold piece had stuck to the wax, and Qasim's wife was really surprised. She said to her husband, "Where did they get this gold from ? They must have stolen it." Qasim at once went to his brother and asked him the secret of his wealth. Poor Ali Baba had to tell him the truth.

Now Qasim was a very greedy man. He at once put some bags on ten donkeys and went towards the rock. He too repeated the same key-words and the mouth of the cave opened. He went inside and filled his bags with gold and precious stones but, as he was coming out, he forgot the words "Close Sesame". He tried to recall them but in vain.

When the thieves returned, they saw the ten donkeys standing outside the cave. They hurried in and found Qasim standing there. They at once cut him to pieces.

After two or three days, Qasim's wife went to Ali Baba and told him that her husband had not returned. Ali Baba at once guessed where his brother could have gone. He went inside the cave and found the pieces of Qasim's body. He picked up the dead body of his brother and went back home feeling very sad.

He had a clever maid named Margina. She brought a tailor along with her whose eyes she had tied with a handkerchief. She asked him to join the pieces of Qasim's body together and stitch a shroud for it. When he was through with his work, she took him back blind-folded.

When Qasim's body was found missing from the cave, the thieves got worried. They said, "Someone has found out the secret of our cave. We must find and kill him."

They went to the bazaar and asked, "Has someone joined the pieces of a dead body and stitched a shroud for it ?" A tailor told them he had, and asked them to blind-fold him. Then he led them to Ali Baba's door. One of the thieves made a special mark on the door and they went away quietly.

After a few minutes, Margina came out of the house. When she saw the mark on her door, she made similar marks on other doors to outwit the thieves.

PART II

When the thieves returned that night to kill Ali Baba, they could not find the house they were looking for. They went back very angry.

Next morning, the leader of the thieves bought forty jars and filled one of them with oil. He hid his men in the others.. By now he had learnt the situation of Ali Baba's house. He disguised himself as a merchant and went to Ali Baba's house. When Ali Baba came to the door, the thief asked his permission to spend the night in his house, as the city inns were full. Ali Baba allowed him in and the jars were taken into his garden.

Margina began to cook dinner for the guest, but she found out there was no oil in the house. She decided to bring some from one of the jars in the garden. She took the lid off one of the jars. She was surprised to hear a voice calling from inside, "Is it time to get out and kill him ?" At once, the clever Margina guessed the truth. She went to each jar and at last came by the one containing oil. She took some oil back to the kitchen and boiled it. Then she poured some of the boiling oil into each of the thirty-nine jars and all the thieves were killed one by one. She went back to the kitchen pretending as nothing had happened.

She went inside to ask if her master and the guest wished to have dinner. The leader of the thieves sat with Ali Baba to dinner but would not put salt into his meal. Margina knew who he was. She asked Ali Baba if she could please his guest with a dance. The man seemed pleased and thanked her. Margina hid a dagger inside her dress. As she started dancing, she took out the dagger. She went closer and closer to the guest. She took a direct aim at him and thrust the dagger into his heart.

Ali Baba was surprised and asked her, "Why have you killed the poor merchant ?" "He has no friend," she said, "He is the leader of the thieves who killed Qasim." Then she led him to the garden and showed him the forty jars, all of which contained dead bodies except one.

Ali Baba was so pleased with her loyalty and cleverness that he married her to his son. He gave her a big share of the gold he had brought from the cave and they all lived happily together.

EXERCISES

I. Change the following into the Past Continuous tense:

1. He lived in a small hut and kept a donkey.
2. He waits for them every day at the station.
3. Did he steal the bag of money ?
4. She brought the blind-folded tailor to her master's house.
5. The thief made a mark with a piece of chalk.

II. Say whether these statements are true or untrue:

1. Qasim was poor while Ali Baba was rich.
2. Ali Baba saw forty thieves coming towards him.

3. Ali Baba did not fill his own bag with gold pieces.
4. Qasim was a very greedy man.
5. The thieves did not kill Qasim.
6. When Margina saw the mark on her door,she made similar marks on other doors to outwit the thieves.

III. Add "a", "an", "the" or "some" where necessary:

1. He gave me _____ banana.
2. Where is _____ cup with the broken handle ?
3. It is _____ easy exercise.
4. The teacher gave me _____ book to read.
5. Ali Baba was cutting _____ wood in _____ hills.

PART II

IV. Change the following into the Passive Voice:

1. Margina was preparing the meal.
2. He has brought the jars of oil.
3. She boiled the oil in the kitchen.
4. Margina had killed all of them.
5. He solves the sums correctly.

V. Use "shall" or "will" whichever is suitable, in the following sentences:

1. I _____ reach the station in time.
2. They _____ play football match in the evening.
3. You are always late, the master _____ turn you out.
4. The principal _____ be seeing you on Monday.
5. You _____ have to apologise.

LESSON 18

THE BUTTERFLY

The butterfly is a little insect that can fly. It is born out of an egg. In a short time its wings and legs become strong. So it flies up into the air.

The butterfly has four wings. It has six legs and a feeler. The wings are so big that they cannot be folded. But they are very fine. They have nice and beautiful colours. The butterfly is famous for its beauty.

There are many kinds of butterflies in the world. The butterfly lives in warm countries. But it lives where flowers are found in great number. It lives on honey. It moves about from flower to flower without making any noise. Its wings make no noise when it flies.

The butterfly has many enemies. Some birds fly after it. When they find it, they kill it. They eat it up. As it cannot fold its wings, it is easily discovered.

The butterfly is so beautiful that it attracts everyone. When it moves about in the sun, its colours become bright and richer. Children are fond of it. They run after it They try to catch it. When they succeed, they feel happy.

No other insect is so beautiful as a butterfly.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a butterfly ?
2. How many wings does it have ?

3. How many legs does it have ?
4. Do the butterflies live in cold countries ?
5. Do its wings make any noise when it flies ?

II. Choose the correct response:

1. How does a butterfly look like ?
    - (*a*) A little bird.
    - (*b*) A little insect.
    - (c) A little fish.
2. How many kinds of butterflies are there ?
    - (*a*) Twenty
    - (*b*) One hundred
    - (c) Many kinds.
3. Has the butterfly any enemy ?
    - (*a*) It has no enemies.
    - (*b*) It has a few enemies.
    - (c) It has many enemies

III. Choose the correct spelling:

1. (*a*) Little. (*b*) litle. (c) littal.
2. (*a*) Satrong. (*b*) strang (c) strong.
3. (*a*) Colors (*b*) colours (c) coloures
4. (*a*) Feeler (*b*) feelar (c) feeller
5. (*a*) Naise (*b*) noise (c) niose.
6. (*a*) Brighter. (*b*) briyter. (c) brihter

IV. Re-arrange each group of the following words to make a sentence:

1. Egg of born it an out is.
2. Air into flies the up it.
3. It fly some after birds.
4. Up eat it they.
5. Honey lives it on.

V. Write out these sentences putting the adjectives that are in brackets in their correct form:

Example: Aslam is (old) than Akram.

Answer: Aslam is older than Akram.

1. My horse is (good) than yours.
2. My horse is the (good) of the three.
3. This sentence is (difficult) than the first one.
4. Karachi is the (big) city in Pakistan.
5. Ahmad is not as (tall) as Aslam.
6. This piece of homework is the (bad) you have ever done.

VI. Change the Voice:

1. Did he perform his duty ?
2. Do its wings make noise ?
3. Why is a noise being made by you ?
4. The dog looks after the house.
5. The letter will be posted by the qasid.

LESSON 19

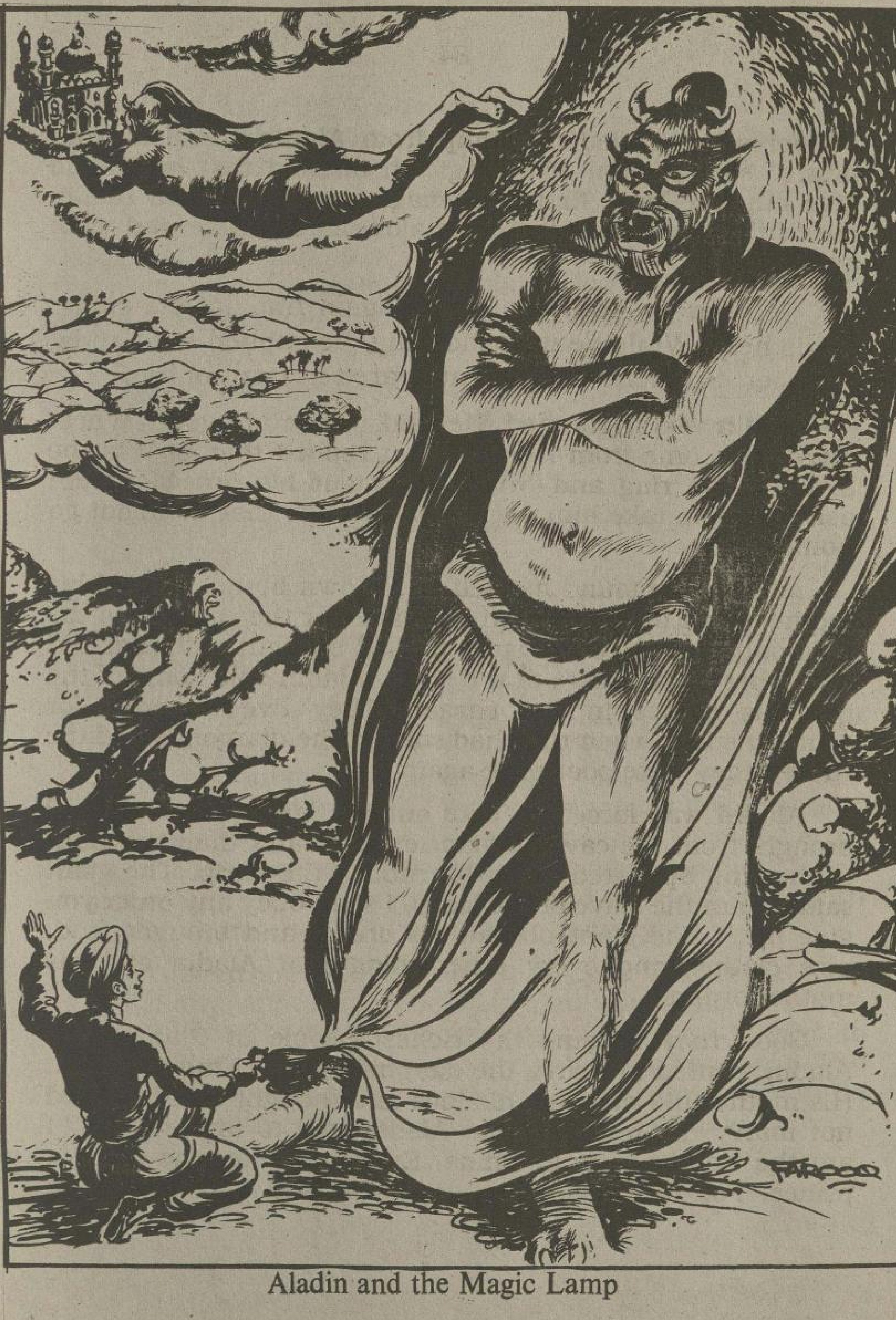
ALADIN AND THE MAGIC LAMP

A great magician living in Africa had heard about a wonderful cave in the city of Beijing in China. There was a magic lamp in that cave. It was not easy to bring it out because a heavy stone lay at the mouth of the cave. Aladin, the son of a tailor, lived with his mother in Beijing His father died when he was very young. He and his mother were poor.

The magician came to Beijing to get the magic lamp. While walking in the street, he saw Aladin, a stout and strong man; and thought that he was the proper man to lift the heavy stone at the mouth of the cave. The magician went to Aladin's house and met his mother. He told her that he was the brother of her late husband and had come from Africa to help them. The magician gave her some money and some fine presents. He said, "Aladin will work for me and soon he will be a rich man."

The next day he took Aladin to a village near Beijing He gave him a ring and told him to put it on his finger. Then he asked, "Now I want you to do something for me. Lift this stone and you will find a cave. When you go down into the cave. You will find a lamp. Pour all the oil out of it and bring it to me."

Aladin lifted the stone and entered the cave. He saw heaps of diamonds and rubies lying around the lamp. He filled his pocket with some of these precious stones. He poured all the oil out of the lamp, took the lamp and went back to the entrance of the cave. The ground at the mouth of the cave was very steep. Aladin requested the magician to give him his hand and pull him out of the cave. The



Aladin and the Magic Lamp

magician demanded the lamp from Aladin. "Pull me out first, " said Aladin. The magician insisted that he should give him the lamp first. The magician did not pull Aladin out of the cave. He left Aladin alone in the cave and went away.

Aladin shouted again and again but no one came to his help. While he was shouting, he rubbed his hands together. Suddenly, a giant appeared in front of him.

Aladin was frightened. He said, "Who are you ? Where have you come from ?" The giant replied that he was the slave of the ring and would carry out his orders. Aladin asked him to take him out of the cave, so that he might go home.

At once, he found himself in his own home. He told his mother what had happened. He gave her the rubies and the diamonds, and also the lamp he had brought with him and asked her to take care of the lamp. Aladin sold some of the precious stones in the bazaar. They lived happily for sometime but, when they had sold all the diamonds and the rubies, they were poor once again.

Aladin was forced to take out the lamp which he had brought from the cave. A giant even greater than the giant of the ring appeared when he rubbed the lamp. The giant said, "I am the slave of the lamp. I shall obey any order you give me." The giant obeyed his orders and brought food, nice clothes and every other thing that Aladin and his mother ordered.

Soon they became the richest people of China. Now Aladin wanted to marry the daughter of the King of China. His mother did not like his idea and thought that he could not marry the princess. But Aladin said to his mother, "I am the richest man in China. Everyone takes me to be a prince. For the next three days, you will take the finest presents to the King." She carried many beautiful golden bowls full of golden coins, rubies and diamonds to the King. The giant of the lamp had brought all these things for them. After offering these precious gifts to the King, she said to him, "My son Aladin wishes to marry your daughter." The King was very much surprised. He talked to his Wazir who felt jealous of Aladin and said to the King, "Your daughter will need a beautiful palace to live in. Ask Aladin to build a fine palace in front of yours."

Aladin asked the giant of the lamp to build a fine palace just in front of the King's. The giant built the most beautiful palace in the world just in front of the palace of the King in one night with the help of other giants.

The King agreed to marry his daughter to Aladin.

They were married the next day. For several months they lived happily in their fine palace. In the meantime, the same magician came back to Beijing. When he heard that Aladin had married the princess and was living like a prince, he felt very jealous. He knew that the giant of the lamp had done all that for Aladin. He thought of a plan for taking the lamp back. He bought some new lamps and shouted just outside Aladin's palace, "New lamps for old. New lamps for old". One of the maids said to the princess,. "There is an ugly old lamp in my master's room. Let us change it for a new one that the old man is selling." The princess agreed. After he had, changed the new lamp with the old one, the magician went away quickly.

He rubbed the lamp in a quiet place and soon the giant of the lamp appeared. The magician asked him to take Aladin's palace with the princess and her servants in it, to the far-off mountain. At once, the palace disappeared. The King was very unhappy. He shouted at Aladin, "If you do not bring my daughter back by tomorrow, I shall kill you."

Poor Aladin, he was in a fix. His palace had gone and the magic lamp too. He rubbed the ring and the giant of the ring appeared.

Aladin asked him to take him to the princess. The giant of the ring answered that the slave of the lamp was stronger than him and that he would kill both of them.

Aladin said, "Then take me to the magician's house tonight when he is fast asleep."

That night the giant of the ring took Aladin to the magician's bedroom. Aladin saw the magic lamp under the magician's pillow. He took it quietly, rubbed it and soon the slave of the lamp appeared. Aladin at once ordered, "Kill this wicked old magician and carry the princess and the palace back to its place."

The next morning the King saw the beautiful palace once again and was very happy to find his daughter there. The princess was safe as the wicked magician who had taken her had been killed. Aladin told the King every thing. They lived happily the rest of their lives.

EXERCISES

I. Do you know:

1. Who was Aladin ?
2. When did his father die ?
3. Why did the magician come to China ?
4. What did the magician tell the mother of Aladin ?
5. What did he tell Aladin when he gave him a ring ?
6. What did Aladin do in the cave ?
7. Why did the magician not pull Aladin out of the cave ?

8. What happened when Aladin rubbed his hands ?
9. Who was the slave of the ring ?
10. What did Aladin ask for from the giant of the ring ?
11. What happened when Aladin rubbed the lamp which he brought from the cave ?
12. What did Aladin ask for from the giant of the lamp ?
13. How did the magician get the magic lamp ?
14. Why was Aladin worried when he came to know that his magic lamp was missing ?
15. How did Aladin punish the magician and get back the magic lamp ?

II. Choose the correct response:

1. What kind of boy was Aladin ?

   (*a*) A lazy boy (*b*) An active boy (*c*) An ugly boy.

2. In which city did Aladin live ?

   (*a*) In Lahore (*b*) In Beijing (*c*) In Karachi.

3. Where did the magician come from ?

   (*a*) From China. (*b*) From India. (*c*) From Africa.

4. Where was the magic lamp ?

   (*a*) In a cave. (*b*) In a mountain

   (*c*) Under a big stone.

5. Where is Beijing?

   (*a*) In China. (*b*) In Africa. (*c*) In India.

III. From each word in list (A) find the word of opposite meaning in list (B):

	A	B
______	1. Poor	(*a*) Exit.
______	2. Lazy	(*b*) Princess

A	B
______ 3. Heavy	(*c*) Disobey
______ 4. Weak	(*d*) Rude
______ 5. Polite	(*e*) Strong
______ 6. Dead	(*f*) Light
______ 7. Obey	(*g*) Rich
______ 8. Plenty	(*h*) Queen
______ 9. Prince	(*i*) Active
______ 10. Entrance	(*j*) Alive
______ 11. King	(*k*) Scarcity.

IV. Place together the words which mean the same:

A	B
______ 1. Surprised	(*a*) Raise
______ 2. Demand	(*b*) Unexpected
______ 3. Entrance	(*c*) Require
______ 4. Shouted	(*d*) Door
______ 5. Precious.	(*e*) Cried
______ 6. Lift.	(*f*) Costly

V. Find nouns in list (B) to the words in List (A):

A	B
______ 1. Lazy	(*a*) China
______ 2. Poor	(*b*) Use
______ 3. Proud	(*c*) Truth
______ 4. Safe	(*d*) Ability
______ 5. Silent	(*e*) Laziness
______ 6. True	(*f*) Absence

A	B
______ 7. Young	(*g*) Safety
______ 8. Useful	(*h*) Youth
______ 9. Absent	(*i*) Silence
_____ 10. Chinese	(*j*) Pride
_____ 11. Able	(*k*) Poverty

VI. Select the right preposition from the following list and write it in the blank spaces of the given sentences:

on, after, into, at, of, by, upon, for, in

1. The book is _____ the table.
2. We have great respect _____ our teacher.
3. The mother looked _____ the son.
4. The Headmaster is _____ the room
5. The rivers flow _____ the sea.
6. The cat jumped _____ the rat.
7. Do you go to school _____ foot.
8. He opened his book _____ page fifty.
9. We travelled _____ train.
10. The sun rises _____ the east.
11. A goat fell _____ the well.
12. He died _____ fever.

VII. Write sentences like the one below, using the given verbs:

Example: A person who teaches is called a teacher

1. ______________________ sings ______________________
2. ______________________ speaks ______________________

3. ____________________ tells lies ____________________
4. ____________________ begs ____________________
5. ____________________ advises ____________________
6. ________________ juggles with things ________________
7. ____________________ sails ____________________
8. ________________ skills in magic ________________

VIII. Re-write this paragraph correcting the mis-spelt words:

He filed his pockit with some of there precious stones. Then he pored the oil out of the lampe and went back to the intrence of the cave. The graund at the mauth of the cave was very stepp. He called out to the magisian.

IX. Re-arrange the following words to make a sentence:

Example: House to followed the his Aladin magician.
Answer: The magician followed Aladin to his house.

1. Young was he very father when died his.
2. Me for Aladin work will rich soon a man will be and he.
3. Stone lift who strong is the can man a here from cave the.
4. Me something to want for do you I.
5. From you where come have ?

X. Join correctly any two parts to make a sentence:

	A	B
1.	The magician	to kill me.
2.	He called out	to clean it.
3.	Pull me	to be a prince
4.	This wicked man wants	to the magician.
5.	His mother told him	was pleased.
6.	Every one takes me	out first.

XI. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. His father died when he _____ very young. (To be)
2. As he _____ to rub it, a great giant appeared. (To begin)
3. He went to a nearby shop and _____ about Aladin. (To ask)
4. He _____ at the door and Aladin's mother opened it. (to knock)
5. I had _____ to Africa before my brother was born. (Togo)
6. Lift this stone and you will _____ a cave. (To find)
7. You must _____ it on your finger all the time. (To wear)
8. He _____ Aladin alone in the cave and went away. (To leave)
9. What can I _____ for you ? (To do)
10. If you do not _____ her back by tomorrow, I shall kill you. (To bring).

Note: 1. Once Past Tense is always Past Tense.

2. Once Present or Future Tense is always Present or Future Tense.

STRUCTURE: Active and Passive Voice.

Examples:

1. He has written many letters. (*Active Voice*)
   Many letters have been written by him. (*Passive Voice*)
2. Has he cleaned his teeth ? (*Active Voice*)
   Has his teeth been cleaned by him ? (*Passive Voice*)
3. Have you bought this house ? (*Active Voice*)
   Has this house been bought by you ? (*Passive Voice*)
4. We had not helped him. (*Active Voice*)
   He had not been helped by us. (*Passive Voice*)

LESSON 20

THE CROW

The crow is a common bird. It is the most cunning of all birds. It is found almost everywhere. It is very ugly. It has a long beak and two strong wings. Its legs are ill-shaped. It can fly for long hours, but it cannot rise very high. Its colour is black.

The crow rises very early in the morning. It begins to fly about cawing in search of food. It feeds on fruit, fish grain and worms. It eats even rotten food. It also eats tasteless food. It has a keen sense of smell. So it can smell food from a distance.

The crow is very intelligent and cunning. But it is greedy. It flies in a straight line. When there is danger, it raises a cry. Hearing it, other crows fly to the place. Thus they help one another in danger.

The crow builds its nest with straw, dry leaves and sticks. It makes its nest to lay eggs therein. It is a cunning bird, but it is cheated by the cuckoo. The cuckoo lays eggs in the nest of the crow. The female crow cannot distinguish between her own eggs and those of the cuckoo.

The crow is a great thief. It steals both what it eats and what it does not eat. It steals even in our very presence.

There are stories of the cleverness of crows. We all know the story, "A Thirsty Crow" or "The Crow and the Jar". This story shows how a thirsty crow flew in search of water. It saw a water jar. It came to it. It tried to drink but could not:

"His hopes for a drink
Were ready to sink,
When he suddenly eyed
some pebbles beside."

It threw the pebbles one by one in the jar."

"The water rose high
He no longer was dry,
for he reached with his bill
And drank upto his fill."

It quenched its thirst and flew away.

This story also teaches us a lesson that necessity is the mother of invention.

The crow is very useful to us. It gives us good service by eating rotten and dirty things from our homes. It is an early riser and teaches us to rise early. It is active and teaches us to be active. It helps other crows and teaches us to help each other.

EXERCISES

I. Write 'Yes' or 'No' after each statement:

1. The crow is a common bird. ______
2. It is found only at some places. ______
3. The crow is very beautiful. ______
4. It has a long beak and two strong wings. ______
5. It can rise very high. ______
6. Its colour is green. ______

7. The crow rises very early in the morning. ______
8. It does not eat rotten food. ______
9. It makes its nest to lay eggs therein. ______
10. It cannot steal in one's presence. ______

II. Answer these questions:

1. Can a crow fly for long hours ?
2. Does it fly very high ?
3. When does a crow rise ?
4. What is the colour of a crow ?
5. What does the crow eat ?
6. What does a crow do when there is danger ?
7. How does it build its nest ?
8. How is it cheated by the cuckoo ?
9. What lesson does a crow teach us ?
10. What service does a crow give us ?

III. Choose the correct spelling:

1. (*a*) Cammon. (*b*) common. (*c*) comon.
2. (*a*) Canning. (*b*) cuning. (*c*) cunning.
3. (*a*) Distenguish. (*b*) destinguish. (*c*) distinguish.
4. (*a*) Entelligent. (*b*) inteligent. (*c*) intelligent.
5. (*a*) Necessity. (*b*) necassity. (*c*) necesity.
6. (*a*) Rotton. (*b*) roten. (*c*) rotten.

IV. Place together the words which mean the same:

A	B
______ 1. Cunning.	(*a*) small insect.

		A		B
_______	**2.**	Cheat.	(*b*)	decayed, decomposed.
_______	**3.**	Ill-shaped.	(*c*)	to nourish.
_______	**4.**	Rotten.	(*d*)	badly designed.
_______	**5.**	Feed.	(*e*)	trick.
_______	**6.**	Worm.	(*f*)	artful.

V. Change into Interrogative:

1. The crow rises very early in the morning.
2. It does not eat tasteless food.
3. It can smell food from a distance.
4. The water rose high.
5. He drank up to his fill.

VI. Join correctly the two parts of a sentence:

	A	B
1.	It is found	to be active.
2.	It is	tasteless food.
3.	Its legs are	a great thief.
4.	It also eats	almost everywhere.
5.	It is active and teaches us	ill-shaped.

LESSON 21

A FARAWAY SOMEONE

I ran up on a big green hill,
I sat up there in the sun.
    I shouted some words,
    I know not why.
I shouted them just in fun.
My words flew out and over the hill,
And away on the wind until
    A faraway someone
    I could not see
Shouted the same words back to me.

EXERCISES

Words and meanings:

Green.	Having the colour of grass when fresh and growing.
Hill	A mound, a heap.
Shout.	Cry.
Fun.	Joke.
Flew.	To move in the air with wings.
Word .	A single part of human speech or language.
Faraway.	A distant place.

I. Answer these questions:

1. Did the boy run up on a big green hill ?
2. What did he do there ?
3. Who shouted the same words back to him ?
4. Why did he shout ?
5. Did you ever get this experience ?

II. Re-write these sentences by correcting the mis-spelt words :

1. I rain up on a beg green hill.
2. I set up their in the son.
3. My wards flew out and over the hill.
4. Shooted the same wards bake to me.
5. A farway someone.

LESSON 22

THE UNITED NATIONS

All men love peace and hate war. But world history shows that in spite of this, war has always been going on in one part of the world or another. Some wars are short and finish soon. But some are long wars. All wars, short or long, are bad; except those which are fought for justice and truth. Wars do little good and a lot of harm. When a war comes to an end, it leaves behind unhappiness, poverty and diseases. Many men are killed in the battle-field. In the end both sides, whether they win or lose, feel sorry and they begin to ask for peace.

In the present century many wars have been fought. Some have been very big, others very small. But two of them, World War I and World War II, were the worst. The first lasted for four years and the second for nearly six. Each started in Europe, with Germany on one side and England on the other. But many other nations of the world joined on one side or the other. Thus they became world wars.

World War I started in 1914 and ended in 1918. Many millions of men were killed and wounded in the fighting. Millions more died of the diseases that broke out at the end of the war. There was great destruction and unhappiness everywhere, and people cried out for peace. They demanded, "Let there be an end to war. Let there be peace and happiness in the world." Then the great leaders met together in order to think how to bring back peace and prevent war. For this purpose they set up an organization, called the League of Nations. It tried to ensure that there shall be no more wars in the world. But it had no powers.

U.N.O.

So, after only 20 years, the Second World War broke out in 1939.

This also started in Europe with England and Germany on opposite sides. But after a time it spread all over the world. Italy, Russia, the United States of America and many other countries were all drawn into it. It was the greatest war of history. Millions of people lost their lives. Beautiful cities and towns were ruined. Schools, colleges, universities, libraries, mills and factories were destroyed.

Everybody was unhappy and wanted peace. Once again the leaders of the nations came together in 1945. They said, "Let us unite and make this world a happy and better place. Let man live with his fellow-man like brother with brother. Let there be peace and happiness on earth". They agreed that all men are equal, whether they are black or white, brown or yellow. They are all creation of the same God. Similarly, all nations should be equal whether they are big or small, strong or weak. They are members of the same family;the family of nations. Therefore the strong, the rich and the advanced nations should help the weak, the poor and the backward nations. This will reduce inequality between them, and they will become friends.

So the nations of the world set up an organization for this purpose. They called it the U.N.O. (The United Nations Organization) or simply the U.N. Nearly all free nations are its members. At present its membership is 185. But this number goes on increasing as time passes. Its Headquarters are in New York in the United States of America.

The Chief Officer of the U.N. is the Secretary-General. He is appointed by the General Assembly. His office is known as the Secretariat. It has a staff of about three thousand and five hundred people. They are taken from nearly every country of the world.

The General Assembly is a parliament of the world. Each member-nation sends five representatives to the General Assembly. It considers all matters which are related to peace, justice and happiness of the world.

Under the General Assembly, there are smaller organizations for special purposes.

1. ***THE SECURITY COUNCIL*** is the most important among them. It has 15 members. Its meetings are held whenever there is danger of war in any part of the world. It takes steps to prevent war.
2. ***UNESCO*** (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is the organization for the advancement of education, science and culture in the member countries. It tries new methods of teaching by books, pictures, films or radio. It is hoped that in this way the nations would come closer together.
3. ***THE UNICEF*** is the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. It gives help for the education and welfare of children all over the world.
4. ***W.H.O.*** (The World Health Organization) helps member nations in matters related to public health and control of diseases. It sends medicines and doctors to any part of the world whenever such help is needed.
5. ***F.A.O.*** (Food and Agricultural Organization) helps member nations to improve their agriculture and advises them how to grow more food on their farms.
6. ***I.C.J.*** (The International Court of Justice) settles disputes between nations. This helps in preventing wars.

EXERCISES

I. Choose the correct response:

1. When was the U.N.O. founded ?
   (*a*) In 1944 (*b*) In 1945 (*c*) In 1946.
2. How much staff does the Secretariat have ?
   (*a*) 2500 people. (*b*) 3500 people. (*c*) 4500 people.
3. How many members are there in the Security Council ?
   (*a*) Ten. (*b*) Thirteen. (*c*) Fifteen.
4. What does the W.H.O. deal with ?
   (*a*) Education. (*b*) Agriculture. (*c*) Health.
5. What does the F.A.O deal with ?
   (*a*) Health. (*b*) Education. (*c*) Food and Agriculture.
6. When did the 2nd World War start ?
   (*a*) In 1935. (*b*) In 1939. (*c*) In 1941.
7. When did the Ist World War start ?
   (*a*) In 1910. (*b*) In 1912. (*c*) In 1914.
8. Where is the U.N.O.'s Secretariat ?
   (*a*) In Washington. (*b*) In New York. (*c*) In London.
9. When did the 2nd World War end ?
   (*a*) In 1942. (*b*) In 1944. (*c*) In 1945.

II. Answer these questions:

1. What are the harms of war ?
2. What is the name of the Organization that was set up after the Second World War ?
3. What is the U.N.O. ?
4. Where are its Headquarters ?
5. What is its Chief officer called ?
6. Who is its Chief officer now ?
7. What are the functions of the General Assembly ?
8. Name any four organizations of the U.N.O.
9. What does UNESCO mean ?
10. What is the function of the I.C.J. ?

III. Complete the following:

1. Wars are bad, whether they are ______ .
2. Wars leave behind ______ .
3. Many men are killed in ______ .
4. The people cried for ______ .
5. The present membership of the U.N.O. is ______ .

IV. Re-write the following in the Past Tense:

When a war comes to an end it leaves behind unhappiness, poverty and diseases. Many men are killed on the battlefield In the end both sides, whether they win or lose, feel sorry and they begin to ask for peace.

V. Fill in the blanks with the following words:

some, any, much, many, farther, further.

1. There is not _____ milk in this pot.
2. Please lend me _____ milk.
3. He has earned _____ money.
4. I saw _____ labourers digging the wall.
5. Till _____ orders, you cannot go.
6. Peshawar is _____ from Lahore than Rawalpindi.

VI. Choose the correct spelling:

1. (*a*) Cheif. (*b*) Chief. (c) Cheef.
2. (*a*) Secretary. (*b*) Secratary. (c) Secretery.
3. (*a*) Countery (*b*) Contry. (c) Country.
4. (*a*) Assambly. (*b*) Asembly. (c) Assembly.
5. (*a*) Cenchery. (*b*) Century. (c) Sentury.
6. (*a*) Spesial. (*b*) Special. (c) Speshal.

VII. Change into Passive Voice:

1. He has issued the tickets.
2. Have you locked this room ?
3. He has not taught us English today.

LESSON 23

THE QISSA KHWANI BAZAAR

The Bazaar of story-tellers has an interesting history. It got this name centuries ago. During the reign of Kanishka, the great Buddhist ruler, Peshawar was known as Parashpura. It was a busy centre of trade. Caravans of merchants and travellers brought goods to sell from distant lands like Samarkand, Bokhara, Iraq and Syria. The city inns round about the bazaarused to be full of them. After the day's business of buying and selling, these merchants would go to an inn for the night. They would sit there round a fire sipping qahwa and telling stories. Thus the bazaar got its name, the Qissa Khwani Bazaar.

There were also professional story-tellers. They used to remember these stories and make poems about them. As late as 1920, these professional story-tellers used to come into this bazaar early in the morning, before the shops opened, and start singing their story-poems. Children and even the grown-ups would gather round and listen to them with respectful attention. The stories generally used to be about the exploits of tribal heroes. But as time passed, these story-tellers found it hard to earn a living from this profession. So they gave it up. The story-tellers have disappeared, but the bazaar where they used to tell their stories still bears the name - the street of Story-Tellers.

As you approach the bazaar from the Cantonment side, you come to the Khyber Bazaar and the Qissa Khwani Bazaar. On both sides of the broad road there are shops. On the right are the general merchants, book shops, fruit and flower shops. On the left, a whole section of the bazaar is occupied by chemists, druggists and dentists, shoe-makers and plastic goods sellers. After turning to the left from Qissa Khwani, there is the copper-ware street known as Bazaar-e-Misgaran. Here you can find a vast variety of copper utensils from a tumbler to a huge "deg" for cooking rice in large quantities. There are beautifully decorated articles like vases, bowls and trays of all sizes and shapes. Surahis and samovars for boiling water for tea are specially appreciated by the tourists from other countries, who take them home as presents.

The fruit shops are decorated with coloured pictures and looking mirrors. The fruit baskets arranged in front of the mirrors deceive the eyes. One basket seen through the mirror looks like a whole row of baskets. Here you can buy fresh grapes and sweet melons of Afghanistan, juicy apples of Azad Kashmir, pomegranates of Baluchistan, mangoes and bananas of Sind and golden oranges of Peshawar and Swat.

One of the side streets of the main bazaar has a row of flower shops only. As you enter this street, you find the air laden with the sweet smell of jasmine and roses. Here you can buy lovely garlands woven with golden thread and bright-coloured ribbons. These garlands are for offering to friends on special occasions.

At the general-merchants' shops one can buy anything one can think of. Fancy goods of ladies' choice like silk-embroidered shawls, gold embroidered chappals and sandals, and hand-bags are in plenty. Fur coats and qaraquli caps are also in great demand. In the crockery shops, one can see costly china, and glassware displayed side by side with local pottery of pretty colours and designs.

On the footpaths of the main bazaar you find hawkers offering many of these and many more articles like Swati blankets, Swati and Chitrali caps, and gold-embroidered caps from Ziarat Kaka Sahib. They sell them cheaper than the shops because they don't have to spend anything on shop-keeping.

After every eight or ten shops you will find a Qahwa Stall. Qahwa is Chinese green tea, the famous drink of Peshawar. Here one finds lovers of the drink sitting on wooden chairs or even on charpais for hours, sipping qahwa and gossiping. Tourists also like to sit with the locals and enjoy qahwa, served in China tea-pots. If a tea-pot breaks, its pieces are cleverly joined together with brass wire. There are skilled men who do this.

The inns of the old days have disappeared with the passage of time. Their places have been taken up by modern hotels. The merchants from distant lands, with their camels laden with silk, diamonds and perfumes, come to this street of the story-tellers no longer. Gone are the days when man was less advanced but happier.

Now this bazaar is always crowded with men, women and children. There is dirt and litter scattered all over. This is because the population has enormously increased many times more than before.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the questions :

1. Why is Qissa Khwani Bazaar called the bazaar of story-tellers?
2. Where is Khyber Bazaar?
3. Why can Qissa Khwani Bazaar be called the heart of the main city?
4. What does a basket seen through the mirror look like?
5. Can you find flower shops in one of the side streets of the main bazaar?
6. Can one buy any thing from the general-merchants?
7. What is Qahwa and why is it famous?

8. Can you get the broken pieces of tea-pots joined together with brass wire in the bazaar?
9. Are there still inns of the old days?
10. Why is Qissa Khwani Bazaar so crowded now?
11. Why is Bazaar-e-Misgran famous.

II. Complete the following :

1. These inns were round______.
2. Thus it got its name______.
3. The copper-ware street is known as______.
4. These are exported outside the______.
5. Qissa Khwani bazaar can be called______.

III. Pick up the right word from the following words and fill in the blanks :

beat, born, hair, hare, lend, seat, sit.

1. They cannot______me in studies.
2. I was______on the 27th November.
3. The______is a very timid animal.
4. I don't like to get my______cut.
5. Please______me your book.
6. I'd rather stand than______.
7. Won't you take a______.

IV. Write the Third Form of the following verbs :

spoke, got, visit, cook, sell, find, load.

V. Choose the words which have the correct spelling:

interesting, history, trad, distent, business, street, story teller, profession, respectful, atention, dacorated, special fresh. miner.

STRUCTURE:

A. Active and Passive Voice:

Examples: **1**. Open the door.

Answer: Let the door be opened.

2. Give me a cup of tea.

Let a cup of tea be given to me.

3. Obey your parents.

Let your parents be obeyed.

4. Don't tell lie.

Let not lie be told.

B. Write ten sentences from this table:

Many years ago Until last year	my grandfather the two old men	used to	live in Karachi. go for a ride every day. visit this house once a week.

C. Write a few sentences about the Khyber Bazaar.

LESSON 24

AN APPLICATION

FOR ADMISSION IN A SCHOOL

To The Headmaster,
Federal Govt. High School,
Peshawar.

Sir,

My father who is an Accountant in the Habib Bank Ltd., has been transferred from Nowshera to the Zonal Office of the Bank in Peshawar. I was a student of the 8th class in F.G. High School, Nowshera. Now, I request you kindly to give me admission in the same class in your school.

In my school at Nowshera, I was considered one of the best boys in the class. I was always one of the first five in every examination. In English and Mathematics, I often secured the highest marks.

Besides, I am a sportsman and was a member of the school basketball team. I was also a scout and attended the National Jamboorie at Lahore in 1997. Copies of my certificates are attached with my application.

I hope you will kindly give me admission. I assure you that I will soon get good reports from all my teachers.

Thanking you.

I remain,
Yours obediently,
Jamil Akhtar,
c/o
Habib Bank Zonal Office,
Arbab Road, Peshawar Cantt.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Who has been transferred to Peshawar ?
2. In which class does Jamil Akhtar read ?
3. Which school has he been attending at Nowshera ?
4. What was the position of Jamil Akhtar in every examination at Nowshera ?
5. Did he attend the National Jamboorie at Lahore in 1997 ?

II. Choose the correct response:

1. What is Jamil Akhtar's father ?

   (*a*) Clerk (*b*) Accountant. (*c*) Officer.

2. How was Jamil Akhtar considered in the class ?

   (*a*) A lazy boy. (*b*) An active boy. (*c*) The best boy.

3. What game did he play at Nowshera ?

   (*a*) Football. (*b*) Basketball. (*c*) Hockey.

4. What does he hope for ?

   (*a*) remission. (*b*) concession. (*c*) admission.

III. Choose the correct spelling:

1. (*a*) Transferred. (*b*) Transfered (*c*) Transfared.
2. (*a*) Admision. (*b*) Admission. (*c*) Admisson.
3. (*a*) Atached. (*b*) Attached. (*c*) Attched.
4. (*a*) Apelication. (*b*) Aplication. (*c*) Application.
5. (*a*) Asure. (*b*) Assure. (*c*) Assur.
6. (*a*) Sertificate. (*b*) Certificate. (*c*) Certificat.

IV. Change the Voice:

1. Respect your teachers.
2. Obey the elders.
3. Love the youngers.
4. Love your country.

5. Wear clean dress.
6. Brush your teeth daily.
7. Polish your shoes.
8. Don't waste your time.
9. Don't throw the waste paper on the floor.
10. Don't make a noise.
11. Don't tell a lie.
12. Always speak the truth.

STRUCTURE:

A. Fill in the blanks with the following words:

Beside, Besides.

Example:

I. He was standing *beside* the wall.

II. *Besides* obtaining highest marks, I am a very good sportsman.

1. The cat is sitting ____ its master.
2. ______ food, I gave him some money.
3. The teacher is standing ______ the table.
4. ______ a pen, he also gave me a pencil.
5. ______ clothes, I also gave him some money.
6. He was sleeping ______ his brother.
7. ______ punishment, he was also fined.
8. ______ riding, my brother is a good writer.
9. The dog is lying ______ the cat.
10. I gave him five rupees ______ his wages.

B. Write an application to the Headmaster for School Leaving Certificate.

LESSON 25

THE AIRPORT AND THE AEROPLANE

People who travel by aeroplane come to the airport. Some airports are large. Some airports are small. At the large airports, aeroplanes land and take off after every few minutes. A large airport is a busy place.

Aeroplanes come in and take off on long runways that look like highways. There are buildings at the airport for planes. There are buildings at the airport for passengers. On one building there is a tower. Workers in the tower talk to the pilots in the planes. They tell the pilots when to take off. They tell them when to land. They also tell them which runway they are to use.

When an aeroplane is ready to fly, its flight number is called on the loudspeaker. Similarly, if an aeroplane is late, it is also called on the loudspeaker.

But, what is an aeroplane ? The aeroplane is a machine which flies through the air like a bird. It is heavier than air. Before the aeroplane, two other things could fly in the air. The one was called balloon. The other was called airship. Both these machines were lighter-than-air.

The aeroplane is made of aluminium and other light metals. It has two wings like a bird. It can carry men, mail and goods to distant countries in a short time. It can fly to any place. The trip that an aeroplane makes is called a flight. Some flights are for long distance, to foreign countries. Others are local flights within the country and are fairly short. Long journeys are often broken by stops at the airports on the way, but some aeroplanes nowadays make very long journeys non-stop.

Some aeroplanes fly in the day time. Some fly at night. Aeroplanes fly across the country. They fly across the ocean too. Aeroplanes fly along air-routes in the sky. The pilot follows the air-route by hearing radio sounds. When a pilot hears the radio sound, he knows he is on the air-route. When he is near the airport, a man in the tower tells him where to land.

Many people travel by aeroplanes nowadays. They are the quickest means of travelling. A passenger who takes his breakfast at Karachi, will have his dinner at London on the same day. So, today, the world has come nearer together because of the aeroplane.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What do you know about an airport ?
2. What is an aeroplane ?
3. What two other things could fly before the aeroplane ?
4. What is a flight ?
5. How does an aeroplane fly in the sky ?

II. Choose the correct response:

1. Where do people go to travel by aeroplane ?
   (*a*) Bus Station. (*b*) Air-port.
   (*c*) Railway Station.
2. How does a large airport look like ?
   (*a*) A silent place. (*b*) A wild place. (*c*) A busy place.
3. Where do aeroplanes land ?

(*a*) On runways. (*b*) On roads. (*c*) On highways.

4. What do the workers do in the towers ?

   (*a*) Guide the pilots. (*b*) Misguide the pilots.

   (*c*) Do not guide the pilots.

5. What is the aeroplane made of ?

   (*a*) Wood. (*b*) Plastic. (*c*) Aluminium.

6. Who travel by aeroplanes nowadays ?

   (*a*) Rich people. (*b*) Many people. (*c*) Poor people.

7. What is the weight of an aeroplane ?

   (*a*) Heavier than air. (*b*) Lighter than air.

   (*c*) Equal to the air.

III. Choose the correct spelling:

1. (*a*) aeroplane. (*b*) aeroplain. (*c*) airoplain.
2. (*a*) similarly. (*b*) simelarly. (*c*) simillarly.
3. (*a*) ocane. (*b*) ocean. (*c*) oshin.
4. (*a*) flight. (*b*) flite. (*c*) flihte.
5. (*a*) buileding (*b*) building. (*c*) bellding.

IV. Select the right word from the following list and write it in the blank spaces:

airport, station, mosque, court of law, library, cinema, dock, garage.

1. The place where the Muslims worship is called __________ .
2. The place where aeroplanes land is called __________ .
3. The place where ships come is called __________ .
4. The place where films are shown is called __________ .

5. The place where trains stop is called ________________ .

6. The place where cars are kept is called ________________ .

7. The place where books are studied is called ____________ .

8. The place where legal cases are decided is called ________ .

STRUCTURE: Active and Passive Voice:

Examples:

1. Who writes a letter ? *Active Voice.*
   By whom is a letter written ? *Passive Voice.*
2. Who killed the birds ? *Active Voice.*
   By whom were the birds killed ? *Passive Voice.*
3. Who will ask a question ? *Active Voice.*
   By whom will a question be asked ? *Passive Voice.*
4. Who can help me ? *Active Voice.*
   By whom can I be helped ? *Passive Voice.*
5. Who is helping them ? *Active Voice.*
   By whom are they being helped ? *Passive Voice.*
6. Who has punished you ? *Active Voice.*
   By whom have you been punished ? *Passive Voice.*
7. Who had killed the lion ? *Active Voice.*
   By whom had the lion been killed ? *Passive Voice.*

LESSON 26

ISLAMABAD

Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan. It is not the largest but certainly the most beautiful and modern city in Pakistan. It lies in a very green and fertile valley, known as the Potohar valley, with the green Murree and Margalla hills on two sides of it. Its climate is very pleasant.

Before Islamabad, Karachi was the temporary capital of Pakistan. But Karachi was not very suitable as a capital because it was situated at one end of Pakistan. It was far away from other parts of the country. Islamabad is connected with all parts of the country by road, rail and air. Its construction started only a few years ago. Already a large part of it has been built, but it will take many years to grow to its full size. When completed, it will certainly be one of the most beautiful cities of the world.

Islamabad is a new city. Everything in it is new and beautiful. There is no old and ugly building anywhere in Islamabad. Nor are there any narrow and dirty streets and lanes. Its roads are wide, straight and clean. There are foot-paths with rows of flowers and fruit trees on both sides of them. Every house is on a roadside and has a small garden or lawn in front. There are parks and children's playgrounds at different places throughout the city. In the parks and on the roadsides fountains of water, throwing water high up in the air, are very pleasing to the eye.

There is a large Super Market at a central place. There are also several other markets which have shops where one can buy everything of one's choice. The shops, with their decorated fronts and bright lights at night, attract the customers. White marble buildings, rising high against the background of green hills catch the visitor's eyes from a distance. Famous among these are the buildings of the President House, the Central Secretariat, the State Bank of Pakistan, the Foreign Office, the National Museum, the Quaid-e-Azam University, the International Airport, the House of Parliament, the National Sports Stadium and the Shah Faisal Shaheed Mosque. The Shah Faisal Shaheed Mosque is the biggest and the most modern mosque of the world.

Rawal Lake, Daman-e-Koh and Shakarparian Hill are charming picnic spots. Seen from the top of nearby hills, Islamabad looks like a city of gardens by day and a city of lights by night.

Islamabad is so neat and clean, because it is well-planned and its population is not as dense as in other cities of Pakistan.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions :

1. What was the temporary capital of Pakistan?
2. What is the name of the capital of Pakistan?
3. Where is it situated?
4. What is the meaning of Pakistan?
5. What are the picnic spots in Islamabad?
6. Why is Islmabad so neat and clean?

II. Choose the correct response :

1. How does Islamabad look like by day?
   (a) A city of gardens. (b) A city of buildings.
   (c) A city of roads.
2. How does Islamabad look like by night?
   (a) A city of cars. (b) A city of bazaars.
   (c) A city of lights.
3. How is the climate of Islamabad?
   (a) Pleasant. (b) Temperate. (c) Moderate.

4. Where is the large Super Market at Islambad ?
   (*a*) At a central place. (*b*) Near the Rawal Lake.
   (*c*) Near Shakarparian.

5. Where can one buy everything of one's choice ?
   (*a*) In the Covered Market. (*b*) In the Super Market.
   (*c*) In the Nearby hills.

6. How much time will Islamabad take to grow to its full size ?
   (*a*) Many years. (*b*) Much years. (*c*) Some years.

III. Correct the spelling mistakes in the following sentences:

1. A sity is not like a house which can be bilt in a short time.
2. Allready a large part has been canstructed.
3. There are no narrow and durty streets in it.
4. The Qaid-e-Azam University is very beautifull.
5. There is a larje super markit at a sentral place.

IV. Re-write the following sentences by changing the nouns from singular to plural, and from plural to singular; and make other necessary changes:

1. Its road is wide and straight.
2. The house is on the road-side and has a small lawn or garden attached to it.
3. There are beautiful parks in it.
4. There are no dirty streets in it.
5. The valley is green and fertile.

V. Give the degrees of the following:

Large, Great, Good, Young, Small, Beautiful, Merry.

VI. Fill in the blanks with proper names:

1. ______________ is the capital of Pakistan.
2. ______________ is the capital of Iran.

3. ____________ is the capital of Afghanistan.
4. ____________ is the capital of the U.S.A.

VII. Change the Voice:

1. She recites the Holy Quran.
2. A lion was killed by the hunter.
3. A song was being sung by her.
4. Who wrote this story ?
5. Do the Hindus eat fish ?
6. Let the door be locked.
7. By whom have you been punished ?
8. I shall help my friends.
9. Who gave you the book ?
10. I have done my duty.
11. The patients have been looked after by the nurses.
12. Who teaches you English ?

VIII. Ask questions to the following statements:

Example: That man is our new teacher.

Answer: Who is that man ?

1. He gave me a present.
2. Karachi was the temporary capital of Pakistan.
3. We went there by car.
4. I saw a house on fire.
5. A policeman told me the time.
6. This is Aslam's cap.
7. I won the first prize.
8. Islamabad is situated near Rawalpindi.
9. I read in 8th class.
10. I come from a village.

LESSON 27

RIDDLES

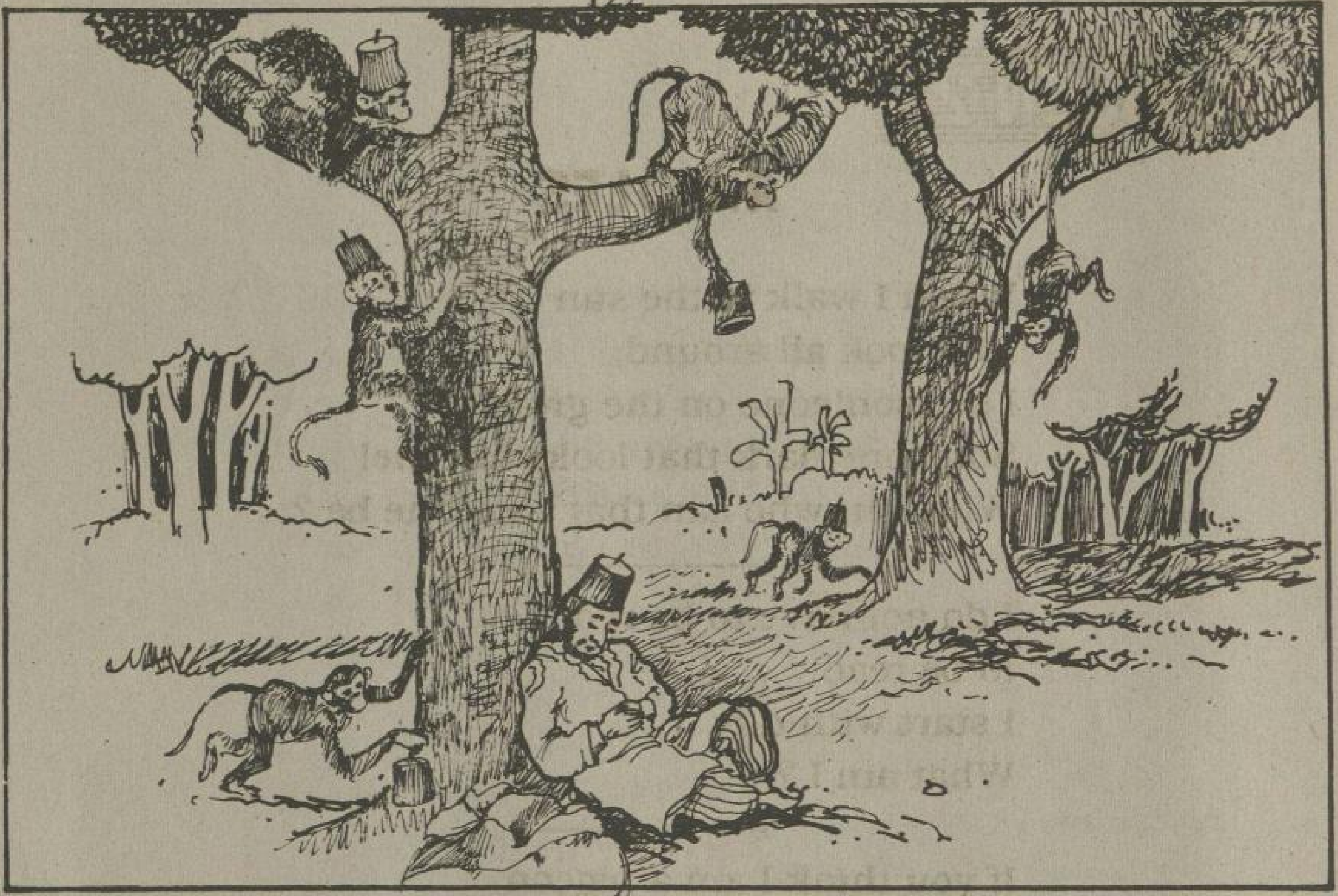
When I walk in the sun
And look all around,
I see someone on the ground,
Someone dark that looks like me!
Who, oh, who can that someone be ?

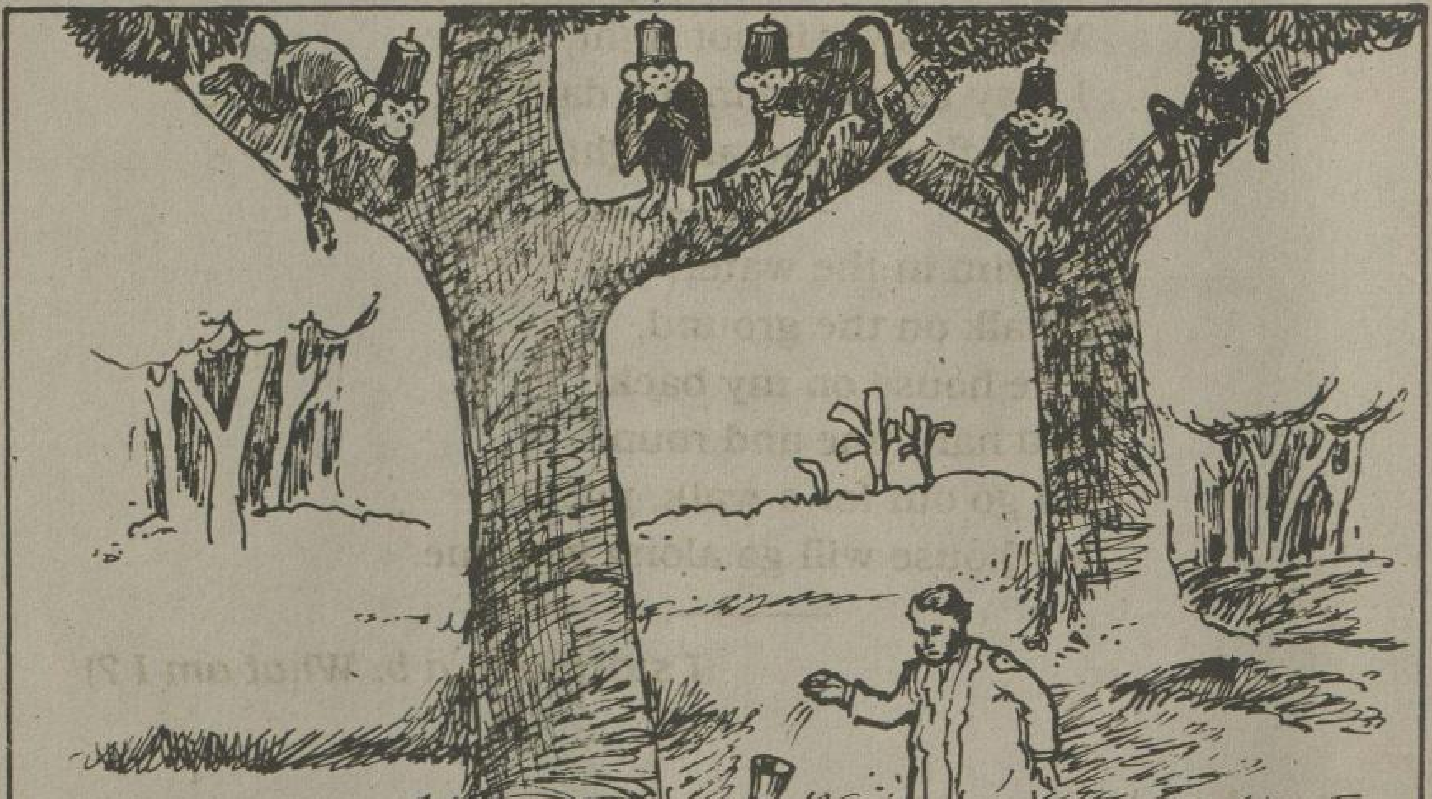
I do not have to be red
to be read.
I start with *a b*,
What am I ?

If you think I am a pigeon,
Your answer is not right.
I may be asleep in the daytime.
But I fly around all night.

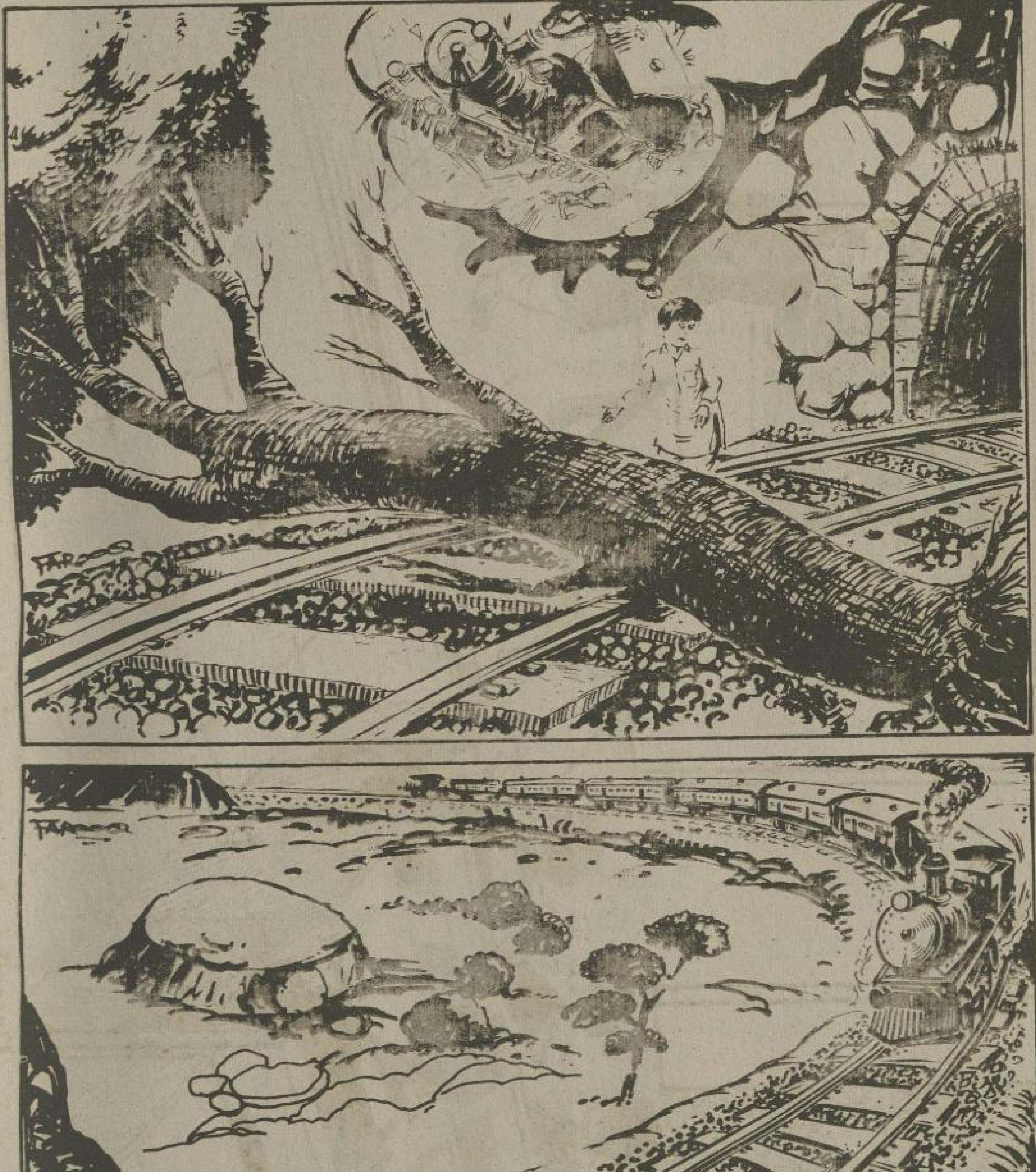
I swim in the water.
I walk on the ground,
The house on my back,
Is a hard one and round.
If I go out for a walk, you see,
My house will go along with me.

(*I start with a b. What am I ?*)

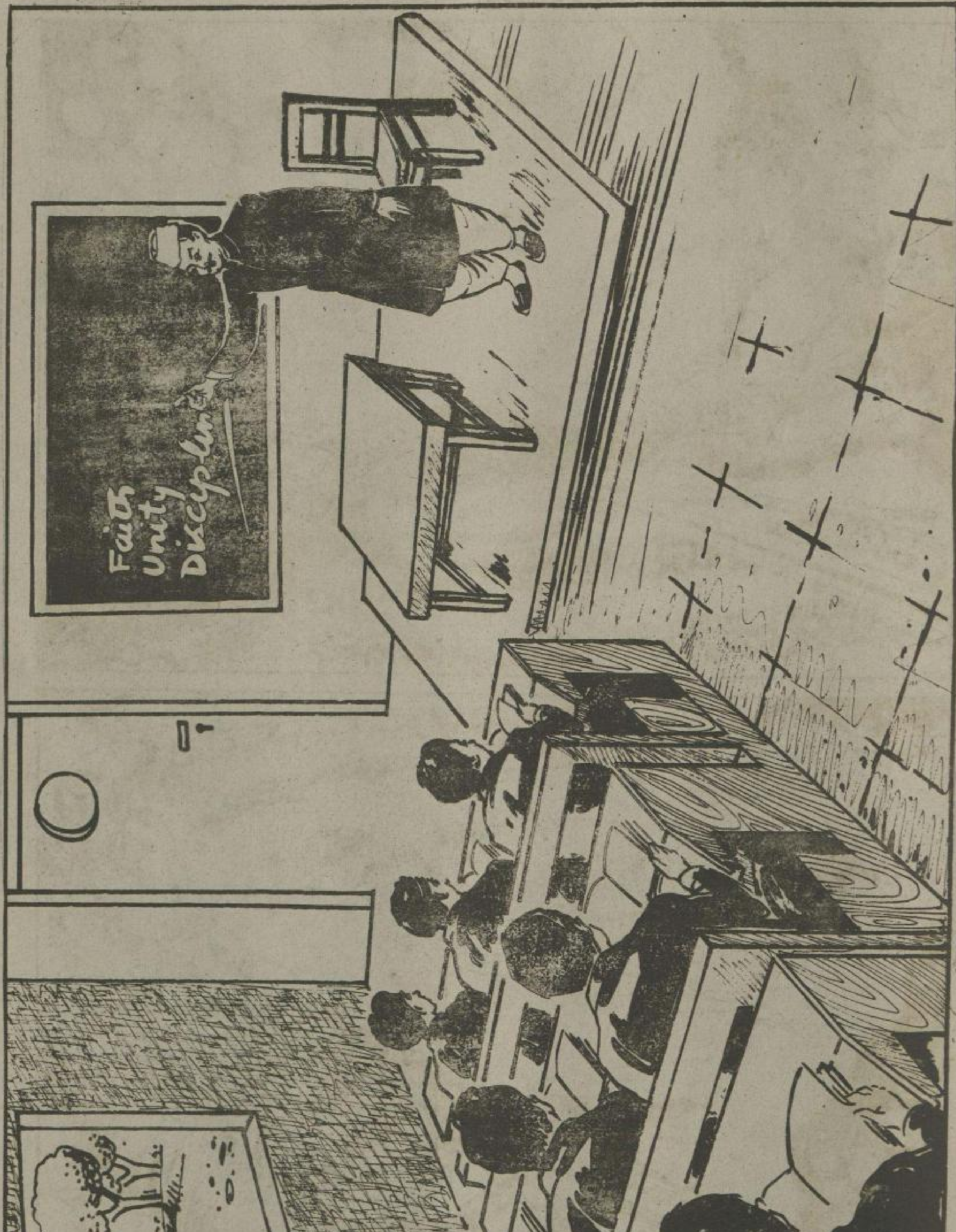




Write a story in a few lines about these pictures.



Write a story of about ten sentences on these pictures.


Faith
Unity
Discipline

Describe what you see in this picture in a few lines.

LESSON 28

GLOSSARY

A

able...	قابل
ability...	قابلیت
accepted...	قبول کرلی
accompanied...	ساتھ آئیں
admirer...	تعریف کرنے والا
admit...	مانتی ہوں یا مانتا ہوں
admission...	داخلہ
advanced...	آگے بڑھا
advanced nations...	ترقی یافتہ قومیں
advantage...	فائدہ
advised...	نصیحت کی
aeroplane...	ہوائی جہاز
affair...	معاملہ
affectionate...	پیارا
afraid...	ڈرے، خوف زدہ ہوئے
age...	زمانہ، دور
aged...	معمر، بوڑھا
agriculture...	زراعت
airport...	ہوائی اڈا
alike...	ایک جیسا، برابر
alone...	تنہا، اکیلا
already...	پہلے سے ہی
always...	ہمیشہ
Amin...	امین، ایماندار
annoy...	ناراض کرتے ہیں
answered...	جواب دیا
appealed...	درخواست کی، التجا کی
appeared...	ظاہر ہوا، آیا
appointed...	تقرری ہونا
appreciated...	ستائش کی جاتی ہے
arrest...	گرفتار کرنا
articles...	چیزیں، اشیاء
asleep	سویا ہوا
assembles...	اکٹھا کرتا ہے، جمع کرتا ہے
attention...	توجہ، التفات
attack...	حملہ کرنا
attention...	توجہ، التفات
attract...	کھینچنا، متوجہ کرنا
autobiography...	خودنوشت سوانح

B

backward nations...	پس ماندہ قومیں
balloon...	غبارہ
battle...	لڑائی
beak...	چونچ
bear...	برداشت کرنا
beating...	مار رہا، پٹائی
begged...	التجا کی، منت کی
be gone...	چلے جاؤ، دفع ہو جاؤ
belonged...	تعلق رکھنا
beloved brother...	پیارا بھائی
benefit...	فائدہ
bill...	چونچ
birth...	پیدائش
birthday...	سالگرہ، یوم پیدائش
blindfolded...	آنکھوں پر پٹی باندھے ہوئے

bloody...	خونی، خون ریز
blow...	پھونک مار کر بجھانا
boats...	کشتیاں
boiled...	ابالا
born...	پیدا ہوئے
borrowed...	ادھار لیا
bottom...	تہہ
bowl...	بڑا پیالہ کٹورا
bride...	دلہن
bridegroom...	دولہا
bright...	چمکدار، چمکیلا
brightness...	چمک
broke out...	پھوٹ پڑی
brushed...	برش کیا، صاف کیا
burden...	بوجھ
burns...	جلاتا ہے، جلتا ہے
burst...	پھٹنا
butterfly...	تتلی

C

capital...	دارالحکومت، دارالخلافہ
caravan...	قافلہ
care...	دیکھ بھال، نگہداشت
carelessly...	بے پرواہی سے
carved...	کندہ، تراشا ہوا
cattle...	مویشی
caught his breath...	سانس روک لیا
cause...	سبب، وجہ
cave...	غار
celebrating...	منا رہا ہے
celebrations...	تقریبات
centuries...	صدیاں
certainly...	یقینی طور پر (یقیناً)
charging...	وصول کرتے ہوئے
cheated...	دھوکہ دیا
cheeks...	رخسار
childhood...	بچپن
chief...	سردار، بڑا، اہم
choice...	پسند، انتخاب
Christians...	عیسائی
circumcision...	ختنہ
civilise...	مہذب بنانا
classmate...	ہم جماعت
climate...	آب وہوا
climbed...	چڑھ گیا
clothe...	کپڑے پہنانا
coast...	ساحل سمندر
colours...	رنگ (جمع)
comfort...	آرام، آسائش
comfortable...	آرام دہ
condolence...	تعزیت
congratulation...	مبارک باد
conquered...	فتح کیا
conquerers...	فاتحین
consent...	رضامندی، منظوری
constable...	پولیس کا سپاہی
construction...	تعمیر
continued...	جاری رکھا

conversation...	گفتگو‘ بات چیت
convey...	پہنچانا
co-operate...	تعاون کرنا‘ امداد باہمی
copper-ware...	تانبے کے برتن
courage...	جرات‘ حوصلہ
covered...	ڈھانپی ہوئی
creation...	مخلوق
creep...	رینگنا
cries...	چیخ و پکار
crowded...	اکٹھے ہو جاتے‘ پر ہجوم
crossed over...	پار کیا
cruelly...	ظالمانہ طور پر
crying...	چیخ رہی
cuckoo...	کوئل
culture...	تمدن‘ ثقافت
cunning...	مکار
curse...	لعنت
custody...	حراست
customers...	گاہک
customs...	رواج

D

dagger...	خنجر
dare...	جرات کرنا
daughter-in-law...	بہو
dead...	مردہ یا فوت شدہ
dealings...	معاملات‘ لین دین
death...	موت
deceived...	دھوکہ کھانا
decided...	فیصلہ کیا
decorated...	سجا ہوا
decoration...	سجاوٹ‘ آرائش
deed...	کارنامہ
defeat...	شکست
defeated...	شکست دی
demanded...	مطالبہ کیا
democracy...	جمہوریت
democratic...	جمہوریت پسند
describe...	بیان کرنا
desired...	خواہش کی
destruction...	تباہی‘ بربادی
details...	تفصیلات
determined...	پختہ ارادہ کیا تھا
devoted...	مخلص
diamonds...	ہیرے
died...	فوت ہو گئے‘ چل بسے
different...	مختلف
dirty...	گندی‘ غلیظ
disappeared...	غائب ہو گئے
disappoint...	مایوس کرنا
disappointed...	مایوس کیا
discourage...	ہمت ہارنا
discovered...	دریافت کی
diseases...	بیماریاں
disgrace...	بے عزتی
disguised...	بھیس بدلا
displayed...	نمائش کے لئے رکھے ہوئے
disputes...	جھگڑے

distant...	فاصلے سے
distinction...	فرق، امتیاز
distinguish...	فرق کرنا، تمیز کرنا
disturbed...	درہم برہم تھی
dream...	خواب دیکھنا، خواب
drowned...	غرق ہو گیا، ڈوب گیا
dry...	خشک
dull...	بے لطف، بے مزہ
during...	دوران

E

earliest...	جلد از جلد، اولین
educate...	تعلیم دینا
education...	تعلیم
effect...	اثر
elected...	منتخب شدہ
election...	انتخاب
embroidered...	ہاتھ سے کشیدہ کیا ہوا
emperor...	شہنشاہ
empire...	سلطنت
ended...	ختم ہو گئی
enemies...	دشمن
engagement...	منگنی، سگائی
engraved...	کندہ کئے ہوئے
enjoyed...	محظوظ ہوا، لطف اندوز ہوا
entrance...	داخل ہونے کا راستہ
entered...	داخل ہوا
entertainment...	تفریح، تواضع
established...	قائم کی
examined...	معائنہ کیا
examples...	مثالیں
except...	سوائے، علاوہ
existence...	وجود، زندگی
expenses...	اخراجات
eyed...	دیکھا، نظر ڈالی

F

fair...	نیک نیت
fame...	شہرت
family...	خاندان
famous...	مشہور
fancy...	نت نئے، دلکش
far...	دور (فاصلے پر)
faraway...	بہت دور
faster...	زیادہ تیزی سے
fault...	قصور، غلطی
fear...	ڈر، خوف
fearlessly...	بے خوفی سے، بے جگری سے، بہادری سے
feast...	دعوت، ضیافت
fed...	کھانا کھلانا
feed...	کھانا، خوراک
fell ill...	بیمار پڑ گئی
fertile...	زرخیز
fight...	لڑنا
filled...	بھرا
finest...	بہترین، نفیس ترین
finishing...	ختم کرتے ہوئے

fix...	مشکل میں
fled...	بھاگ گئے
flight...	پرواز
floods...	سیلاب (جمع)
flower...	پھول
fly...	میدان چھوڑ کر بھاگنا، اڑنا
folded...	بند کیا
followers...	ماننے والے، پیرو کار
following...	مندرجہ ذیل
fond...	شوقین، مشتاق
force...	طاقت، قوت
forced...	مجبور ہوا
forefathers...	آباؤ اجداد
foreign...	غیر ملکی
forgotten...	بھولا ہوا
formed...	قائم کیا، بنیاد رکھی
foster-mother...	رضاعی والدہ
fought...	لڑی گئی
founded...	قائم کی
founder...	بانی
fountains...	فوارے
frankly...	بے تکلفی سے
freedom...	آزادی
frightened...	ڈر گیا، خوف کھایا
fun...	مذاق، کھیل
funeral...	جنازہ

G

gave up...	چھوڑ دی، ترک کر دی
gentle...	نیک، شریف
getting through...	کامیاب ہو کر
giant...	جن، بھوت، بہت بڑا
golden...	سنہری، زریں
goal...	مقصد، مدعا
goose...	ہنس
gossipping...	ادھر ادھر کی گپ شپ
grandfather...	دادا
grand scale...	بڑے پیمانے پر
grandson...	پوتا
grave...	قبر، مزار
greatest...	عظیم ترین
greatness...	عظمت، بڑائی
greedy...	لالچی
greet...	سلام کرنا، خوش آمدید کہنا
grey...	خاکستری رنگ کا
guessed...	اندازہ کیا
guide...	رہنمائی کرنا

H

handkerchief...	رومال
handled...	برتاؤ کیا
happened...	ہوا، واقعہ ہوا
hardly...	مشکل سے
hated...	نفرت کی
heaps...	ڈھیر
heard...	سنی
heaven...	جنت
heavy...	بھاری، بہت زیادہ
help...	مدد

helpless...	بے سہارا، بے یار و مددگار
heroes...	بہادر، جوان مرد
hey...	واہ واہ (طرز تخاطب، مثلاً ارے)
honest...	دیانت دار، ایماندار
honesty...	دیانت داری
honey...	شہد
honoured...	عزت کی گئی احترام کیا گیا
home-land...	اپنا اصل وطن
hospitality...	مہمان نوازی
household...	گھریلو، خانگی
however...	تاہم
humble...	معمولی، شریف، نیک
hungry...	بھوکے
hurried...	جلدی کی، سرعت کی
hurry...	جلدی، سرعت

I

ill-shaped...	بدشکل، بدصورت
improved...	بہتر کرتا ہے
increased...	بڑھ گئی، زیادہ ہو گئی
indeed...	بیشک، بلاشبہ
independence...	آزادی
inequality...	عدم مساوات
influence...	اثر
inn...	سرائے، ہوٹل
insect...	کیڑا
insisted...	اصرار کیا، تاکید کی
in spite of...	باوجودیکہ
intelligence...	ذہانت
intelligent...	ذہین
interesting...	دلچسپ
interrupt...	مداخلت کرنا، مداخلت کرنا، بیچ میں بولنا
introduced...	متعارف کی گئی تھی
in vain...	بے فائدہ، فضول
invention...	ایجاد
invitation...	دعوت نامہ
invited...	بلایا، دعوت دی
irregular...	بے قاعدہ، بے طریقہ

J

jealous...	حاسد
jews...	یہودی (جمع)
journey...	سفر
just...	جائز، مبنی بر انصاف

K

kind...	مہربان یا ہمدرد
kindness...	ہمدردی، مہربانی
kingdom...	سلطنت، بادشاہی
kitchen...	باورچی خانہ
knocked...	کھٹکھٹایا

L

lad...	لڑکا
laden...	بھری ہوئی
lake...	جھیل

landed...	خشکی پر اترے
lanes...	تنگ گلیاں
languages..	زبانیں
lass...	نوجوان لڑکی (دوشیزہ)
lasted...	جاری رہیں
lays eggs...	انڈے دیتی ہے
leadership...	قیادت
learned...	عالم، پڑھے لکھے
legislative...	قانون ساز
let...	اجازت دینا
lid...	ڈھکنا
lie...	جھوٹ
lift...	اوپر اٹھانا
lifted...	اٹھایا
literature...	ادب (کسی زبان کا)
load...	بوجھ، وزن
lodging...	رہنے کی جگہ
looked after...	دیکھ بھال کی گئی
lot...	قسمت، نصیب
loved...	پسند کرتی تھی، محبت کرتی تھی
low...	کم درجہ، ادنیٰ
loyalty...	وفاداری

M

magic...	جادو، ساحر
magician...	جادوگر، سحر
maid-servant...	نوکرانی، خادمہ
mankind...	انسانیت، بنی نوع انسان
marble...	سنگ مرمر
marched...	قطار در قطار گئے
marry...	شادی کرنا
martyrs...	شہداء
medicines...	دوائیں
memory...	یاد
mentioned...	بیان کیا، ذکر کیا
merciful...	رحیم، رحم کرنے والا
mercy...	رحم
mere...	صرف، محض
message...	پیغام
millions...	لاکھوں (ایک ملین دس لاکھ ہوتے ہیں)
miracles...	معجزے
modest...	باشرم، باحیا، معمولی
moments...	لمحات
mountains...	پہاڑ (جمع)
moved...	ہجرت کر گئے
musical concert...	محفل موسیقی

N

named...	نام رکھا، پکارا
narrow...	تنگ
nation...	قوم
national...	قومی
native land...	اصل وطن
need...	ضرورت
neighbours...	پڑوسی (جمع)
needed...	ضرورت پڑی
necessity...	ضرورت

nephew...	بھتیجا
noble...	شریف، نیک
non-Muslims...	غیر مسلم
notes...	اشارات
noticed...	دیکھا
number...	تعداد
nursed...	دیکھ بھال کی

O

obeyed...	اطاعت کی
oblige...	شکریہ کا موقع دیجئے
obtained...	حاصل کئے
occasion...	موقع
offered...	حاصل کئے
opens...	(پھول) کھلتا ہے
opinion...	رائے، خیال
opposition...	مخالفت
ordered...	حکم دیا
organization...	تنظیم
organized...	منظم کی، قائم کی
ornaments...	زیورات
orphans...	یتیم (جمع)
overjoyed...	بے حد خوشی ہوئی
own...	اپنا
owner...	مالک

P

paid...	ادا کی
pain...	کرب، تکلیف، درد
palace...	محل
paradise...	جنت
pardon...	معاف کرنا
parents...	والدین
part...	علیحدہ کردو، حصہ
partition...	تقسیم، علیحدگی
passed away...	فوت ہو گئی
pat...	تھپکی دی
path...	راستہ
patriotic...	محب وطن
peace...	امن، رحمت
pearls...	موتی (جمع)
pebbles...	کنکریاں
permission...	اجازت
Persian...	فارسی (زبان)
picked...	اٹھا لی
picnic spots...	تفریح مقامات
pigeons...	کبوتر (جمع)
pillars...	ستون (جمع)
pillow...	تکیہ، سرہانہ
pitied...	رحم کھایا
playmate...	ہمجولی، کھیل کا ساتھی
pleasantest...	سب سے خوشگوار
pleased...	خوشی ہوئی
poet...	شاعر
poetry...	شاعری
pointed up...	اشارہ کرتے ہوئے
politics...	سیاست
pomegranates...	انار (جمع)

portion...	حصہ
possible...	ممکن
pottery...	مٹی کے برتن
poverty...	غربت
poured...	گرایا‘ انڈیلا
practised law...	وکالت کا پیشہ اختیار کیا
praised...	تعریف کی
precious...	قیمتی
preparations...	تیاریاں‘ انتظامات
prepare...	تیار کرنا
present...	تحفہ
pretending...	بہانہ کرتے ہوئے
pretty...	خوبصورت‘ حسین
prevent...	روکنا‘ منع کرنا
price...	قیمت
principles...	اصول (جمع)
prisoners...	قیدی (جمع)
problem...	مسئلہ‘ الجھن
procession...	جلوس
profession...	پیشہ
promotion...	ترقی
proof...	ثبوت
Prophet...	نبی‘ پیغمبر
pulse...	نبض
purpose...	مقصد‘ مطلب
put...	پوچھا

Q

quarrelled...	جھگڑا کیا
quenched...	پیاس بجھائی
quietly...	خاموشی سے

R

race...	دوڑ
rare...	نایاب
reached...	پہنچا
realising...	محسوس کرتے ہوئے
reason...	وجہ
recall	یاد آنا
received...	حاصل کی
recites...	تلاوت کرتا ہے‘ پڑھتا ہے
recognised...	شناخت کیا جانا
reduced...	کم کرنا
regarded...	خیال کیا جانا
regards...	تسلیمات‘ آداب
Rehmatul-lil-Alameen...	رحمتہ اللعالمین‘ تمام جہانوں کیلئے رحمت
reign...	حکومت‘ فرمان روائی
related...	سے متعلق
relaxation...	تفریح‘ آرام‘ ستانا
religious...	مذہبی
remained...	رہ جانا‘ رہے
remembered..	یاد کیا جانا
removed...	برطرف کر دیا
repeated...	دہرائے‘ بار بار کے
repeatedly...	بار بار
replied...	جواب دیا
representatives...	نمائندے

respectable...	قابل احترام، معزز
respected...	احترام کیا
resting...	آرام فرما رہے
retreat...	واپسی
returned...	واپس آیا
revolted...	بغاوت کی
riddles...	پہیلیاں، معمے
rightful...	جائز، صحیح
rights...	حقوق
ring...	انگوٹھی
rosy...	گلابی
rotten...	گلی سڑی
rubbed...	رگڑے
rubies...	ہیرے
ruined...	تباہ ہو گیا
rushed forth...	تیزی سے آگے دوڑ کر آئے

S

'Sadiq'...	صادق، سچ بولنے والا
sailed...	بحری سفر کیا
scales...	ترازو
scarf...	سرپوش، بڑا رومال
scholar...	عالم، دانشور
scores...	بیسیوں
search...	تلاش
secured...	حاصل کیے ہوئے
seek...	ڈھونڈنا، چاہنا، تلاش کرنا
seldom...	کبھی کبھار
self-respect...	عزت نفس
sellers...	فروخت کنندگان
separate...	جدا، علیحدہ
separation...	جدائی، علیحدگی
servant...	نوکر، خادم
service...	خدمت
set...	پیش کی، قائم کی
settles...	فیصلے کرتی ہے، طے کرتی ہے
set up...	قائم کی
set her free...	اس کو آزاد کر دیا
several...	کئی
shared...	ساتھ دیا یا شریک ہوا
shock...	صدمہ
shouted...	بلند آواز سے کہا
shrine...	زیارت کی جگہ، مزار
shroud...	کفن کی چادر
signs...	علامات
silly...	بے وقوف، کم عقل
sincere...	مخلص
sincerely...	خلوص سے
sings...	گاتا ہے
sink...	ڈوبنا، ختم ہو جانا
sipping qahwa...	قہوے کی چسکی لیتے ہوئے
situation...	حالت، صورت حال
skin...	کھال، جلد
slaves...	غلام (جمع)
slid back...	واپس سرک گئی
smell...	سونگھنا

smile...	مسکرانا
social life...	سماجی زندگی
soft...	نرم و نازک، ملائم
solve...	حل کرنا
sorts...	اقسام
started...	شروع ہوئی
statesman...	سیاست دان
status...	حیثیت، رتبہ
steep...	ڈھلوان والی
stepped...	قدم رکھا
stitched...	سلائی کی
stolen...	چرائی گئی
straight...	سیدھا
straw...	تنکا
stream...	ندی
strength...	طاقت، قوت
struggle...	جدوجہد
stuck...	چمٹ گیا
studied...	مطالعہ کیا
suit...	مناسب، زیب
suitable...	مناسب، موزوں
supported...	تائید کی، حمایت کی
surprised...	حیران ہوا
swan...	راج ہنس
sweet...	میٹھا، شیریں
swing...	جھولا، پینگ
sword...	تلوار
sympathise...	ہمدردی کرنا

T

tailor...	درزی
tastefully...	سلیقے سے، مزے سے
tasteless...	بے ذائقہ، بے مزہ
taught...	سکھایا
thinker...	مفکر
thirst...	پیاس
threaten...	دھمکی دینا
threw...	پھینکی، پھینکے
thrust...	گھونپ دیا
tired look...	تھکاوٹ ظاہر ہونے والی
tomb...	مقبرہ، آخری آرام گاہ
took...	لے گئی
took over...	انتظام ہاتھ میں لے لینا عنان حکومت سنبھالی
touched...	چھوا
traders...	تاجران
traditions...	روایات
transferred...	تبدیل ہو چکا
translated...	ترجمہ کی گئی
treated...	سلوک کیا
treatment...	علاج
trembled...	کپکپائی، لرزی
trial...	مقدمہ
tribe...	قبیلہ
tributes...	خراج عقیدت
trouble...	تکلیف، مصیبت
trust...	اعتماد، بھروسہ

trusted...	اعتماد کیا
truthfulness...	سچائی

U

ugly...	بدشکل، بدصورت
Ummul-Momineen...	ام المومنین، مومنوں کی ماں
uneasy...	بے چین، بے آرام
unkind...	سخت، ناروا
unkindly...	ظلم سے، سختی سے
upset...	پریشان

V

vacations...	تعطیلات، چھٹیاں
valley...	وادی
variety...	مختلف قسموں کی
vast...	وسیع
victory...	فتح، جیت
visited...	دیکھنے گئے

W

walk of life...	زندگی کا شعبہ
watched...	دیکھتے گئے
watchman...	گھڑی ساز، چوکیدار
waver...	متذبذب
wax...	موم
wear...	پہننا
wedding...	شادی، بیاہ
weighed...	وزن کیا، تولا
welcome...	خوش آمدید کیا
welfare...	خوشحالی، آسودگی، بہبود
whispered...	کانا پھوسی کی
wicked...	شیطان، بدمعاش
wide...	چوڑا
widow...	بیوہ
willingness...	رضامندی
wind...	چابی دینا
wings...	پر
wisdom...	عقلمندی، دانش مندی
wished...	خواہش کی، تمنا ظاہر کی
won...	جیت لئے
wondered...	حیران ہوئی
wonderful...	حیران کن، حیرت انگیز
worms...	کیڑے
worship...	عبادت
worst...	بدترین
worthy...	قابل احترام
wrist...	کلائی
wrong...	غلط
wounded...	زخمی ہوگئی

Y

Youth..	جوان (جمع)

Z

Zarb-e-Kaleem...	ضرب کلیم (کتاب کا نام)
Zaboor-e-Ajam...	زبور عجم (کتاب کا نام)
Ziarat Kaka Sahib	زیارت کاکا صاحب

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